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The Bombay Gazette.

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PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

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COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY
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THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c,
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1901.
M.L. PENINSULAR	5987	T. Leigh	18th May
" ORIENTAL	5294	J. F. Jephson	25th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	1st June
" PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	8th "
M.L. ORIENTAL	5294	J. P. Jephson	15th "
" EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	22nd "
M.L. PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	29th "
" PLASSY	7405	C. F. Preston	6th July
M.L. EGYPT	7913	G. L. Langborne	13th "
" PENINSULAR	5987	T. Leigh	20th "
M.L. PLASSY	7405	C. F. Preston	27th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked" proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there or Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London"

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing.

Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAY, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals sailing at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 30th April 1901.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Androvich	4,119	1st June, 1901.
" MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	A. Bilaffer	4,755	1st July, 1901.

a Single class to Trieste or Venice, Rs. 412-8.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 660.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ. PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	15th May, 1901.
VINDOBONA	G. Klansberger	4,351	1st June, 1901.
MARIA VALERIE.	P. Berberovich	4,235	in Aug., 1901.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 1,056	Rs. 632-8.
Available for 12 months	" 1,160	" 687 8.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE transhipat TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO KOBE, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,235	25th May, 1901

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

H. PETEANI, Acting Agent,
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 13th May, 1901.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
INDUS	6,357	Riquier	THURSDAY, 6th June 1901.
NATAL	4,272	Bouis	4th July, 1901.
SALAZIE	4,235	Girard	1st Aug., 1901.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "SALZIE," Captain Girard, 4,255 tons, to sail on or about 29th May, 1901.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

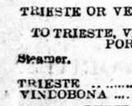
The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON.

BANKERS, PASSENGER AND FORWARDING AGENTS.



PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail and all other Steamers, including Non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. & O. at Favourable Rates, and special attention to the Selection of Berths and Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway Stations in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS allowing breaks of journey at all places of interests.

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Missionaries and Railway Officials.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at Bombay, Calcutta, London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Venice, Genoa, Marseilles, Paris, Colombo, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Missionaries and Government Officials [illegible] Europe, via China and America.

PASSENG[illegible] BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured [illegible]t thefts and all risks.

PACKAGI[illegible] every description stored and shipped as cargo [illegible] Ports at Lowest Rates.

CURRENCY [illegible]COUNTS opened and amounts placed on DE[illegible]IT for FIXED PERIODS or to be available for [illegible]ME REMITTANCE.

LOANS gra[illegible]d against approved security.

DRAFTS [illegible]ued and REMITTANCES made.

CIRCULAR [illegible]OTES and LETTERS of CREDIT supplied for [illegible]he use of Travellers, also SOVEREIGNS and BANK NOTES.

STOCK and SHARES bought and sold. DIVIDENDS, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Agency Business transacted.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON COLOMBO.

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on FRIDAY, the 17th May, at 2 p.m., or later on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th May, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on THURSDAY, the 16th May, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linza, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, LAMU, IBO, MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA AND DELAGOABAY.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, the 15th May.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ELLORA," 1,996 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, the 15th May.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 14th May, 1901.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Vessels will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail
S.S. SULTAN	2881	Poblenz	25th May.

Taking Cargo and Passengers for ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, and all Southern and Eastern Ports of Africa up to NATAL (Durban.)

For rates and particulars apply to

A. STRANDES,
Agent.
24, Meadows Street.
Bombay, 13th May, 1901.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS AND MISSIONARIES booked at reduced rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Saillings by all Lines, sent FREE on Application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

London Agents, GRINDLAY & CO.

WHAT CAN WE DO FOR YOU?

If you don't buy, you lose Strong English MACHINES.

At Rs. 130,140 complete at

C. S. BARTLEY & CO.

2, ALBION TERRACE, OPPOSITE BYCULLA STATION.

CYCLE MAKERS, PLATERS, and CHEAPEST ENAMELLERS, &c.

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The Honourable Mr. Justice H. Batty, Judge, High Court, Bombay:—I am quite astonished by the skill and despatch with which he repairs Cycles.

Captain H. A. Reid, Commandant, No. 3, Field Battery:—He has repaired a Bicycle for me which I thought was too far gone for repairs.

BONZOLINE BILLIARD BALLS,

As used by the Champion in all his matches.
Can be had from

John Roberts & Co. Ltd.

BOMBAY.

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

ATANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections. A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

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VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,

Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy,

KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East. Contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Office and Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

BEERS, STOUT, CIDER.

GUINNESS'S DUBLIN STOUT.

BASS'S BEERS:
Bottled by FOSTER & STONE.

ROMFORD LIGHT BITTER ALE,
Bottled especially for the Company by
IND COOPE & Co.

PILSENER BEER.

SPARKLING
DEVONSHIRE CIDER
MESSRS. FOSTER & SONS' Bottling.

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TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

PIANOS FOR INDIA.

THE BEST PROCURABLE, SPECIALLY BUILT FOR THE CLIMATE AT

SOUNDY & CO., LD.,

WRITE FOR NEW PRICE LIST.

INDIAN CIGARETTES.

THE "LIGHT OF ASIA" BRAND

MADE PURELY OF THE FINEST

"INDIAN TOBACCO"

WITHOUT PAPER.

THE INDIAN ARMY SERIES.

EACH PACKET of these Cigarettes contains an Illustration of an Indian Regiment. The Illustrations will be continued until the whole Army has been given, forming a UNIQUE AND INTERESTING COLLECTION.

"Each box contains 100 finest hand made Cigarettes without Paper.
Price Rs. 25-0 per 1,000.

McDOWELL & Co., LD.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

THE GENERAL AGENCY.

FORT, BOMBAY.

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BRANDIES.
LAURENT'S LIQUEUR, 50 Years old.
JULES ROBINS O. P.
COURVOISIERS
AUSTRALIAN
GILBEY'S UNIVERSAL.
THOS DUNKIN'S.
&c. &c. &c.

WHISKIES.
ANTIQUARY LIQUEUR.
WATSON'S CLUB.
GILBEY'S PROVOST.
" SPEY ROYAL.
DAWSON'S PERFECTION.
UAM VAR.
MATHER'S 3 Stars.
&c. &c. &c.

WINES.
SHERRY, PORT, MADEIRA
CHAMPAGNE, HOCK,
CLARET, BURGUNDY,
LIQUEURS.
FROM
THE WELL KNOWN SHIPPERS,
W & A GILBEY, J & C WHITE
HEIDSIECK & Co. E & F CANOBS
LO, SICARD, BRETON & HOARD,
&c. &c. &c.

THE STANDARD INDIAN HORIZONTAL GRAND PIANOFORTE BY SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE STUTGART.

(ESTABLISHED in the year 1781. One hundred and twenty years ago).

A NEW PIANO FOR INDIA.

THIS New Model combines the portability of an Upright or Square-Pianoforte with the FULLNESS of TONE and ALL THE HIGH MUSICAL QUALITIES that are only obtainable in a Grand Pianoforte. The Standard Indian Horizontal Grand Piano is unique in its construction, having been Specially Designed at our request by the celebrated makers, MESSRS. SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE, to supersede the well-known STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE which they have now DISCONTINUED TO BUILD.

The NEW MODEL GRAND PIANO has proved AN UNQUALIFIED SUCCESS, combining as it does the RICHNESS AND PURITY OF TONE for which Pianos by these makers are RENOWNED, with the POWER and BRILLIANCY of a GRAND, and occupying as it does LESS SPACE than a Square Piano.

This Pianoforte is now offered at a PRICE UNHEARD OF FOR A GRAND PIANOFORTE.

DESCRIPTION.—Solid Mahogany Ebonised Case; Screwed and Brass Bound Full Compass; Full Trichord; Overstrung Scale; Perfect Check Repeating Action; Length 5 feet, Width 4 feet 9 inches.

CASH RS. 1,200.

ON HIRE SYSTEM OF PURCHASE. { For 12 months Rs. 109 per month. " 24 " " 59-4 "

EXTRAS.

Zinc lined packing Case	Rs. 25	Woolen Cover	Rs. 15
Revolving Piano Stool	" 18	Set of Glass Insulators	" 4-8

PACKED AND DELIVERED FREE AT ANY RAILWAY STATION IN BOMBAY OR POONA.

THE EXTRAS NEED NOT BE TAKEN IF NOT REQUIRED.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
SOLE AGENTS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

PRICE LIST OF CIGARETTES.

MANUFACTURED BY THE

DOUBLE ANCHOR SOCIETY OF ADEN.

THE CIGARETTES are manufactured of EXTRA FLOWERS, AROMATIC, MILD and FULL FLAVOURED.

REAL YENIDJEH TURKISH TOBACCO,

they are guaranteed hand made by expert European Cigarette Makers.

On trial they will be found superior to many other Brands sold locally at double the price.

LARGE SIZES.		Rs.	A.	SMALL SIZES,		Rs.	A.
ROYAL	per 100	4	12	ROYAL	per 100	3	12
EXTRA	"	3	12	EXTRA	"	3	0
IMPERIAL	"	2	12	IMPERIAL	"	2	8
EXTRA FINE				FINE	"	2	4
GOLD TIPPED	per 50	2	12	PRINCESS	"	1	8

SPECIAL TERMS TO CLUBS, MESSES AND THE TRADE.

V. FUCILE & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS, BELOW BOMBAY CLUB,

BOMBAY.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

MAKERS OF HALF PRESS AND FINISHERS FOR HALF PRESSED BALES.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

SOLE AGENTS—

For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.

Messrs. The ANTI-FRICTION ALLOY'S, Ld., Genuine Atlas Metal of W. E. Watson's BRAND.

" Bird's Sight-feed Lubricators.

The PATENT COMBINATION DRILL:—Composed of a Speed Drill, a Crank Brace, and a Ratchet Brace, for Metal Boring, whose parts can be used as Separate Tools, or in Combination and Drills holes from 1-8in. diameter to 1 1-2in. diameter and drills in position impossible with ordinary tools.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

FOR SALE.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps and all Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON, AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS, NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

J. W. HEPWORTH, SECRETARY AND MANAGER.
D. LONGWORTH ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES, GIRGAUM.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (Rs. 20), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD, best in the market, Present Price Rs. 5-8 per CWT. Delivered Free.

Special Mixtures, CRUSHED OATS BRAN, etc. supplied.

HORSE'S FOOD,

Crushed Rs. 5 per cwt.

ALSO CRUSHED FOOD, GRAM, BARLEY, OATS, BRAN, MAIZE, &c., best crushed, uncrushed and well cleaned food can be had here at moderate rates.

GANGJI PADAMSI,
DANNA BUNDER, ARGYLE ROAD, No. 2,
BOMBAY.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. "TRIESTE," from KOBE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival, and requested TO TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS, landed at the Victoria Dock, No. 7.
The Company's SURVEYOR, CAPTAIN MACFADYEN, will attend every morning to survey Damages, and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted within 7 days after the discharge of the Cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained. No Surveys can be allowed after the 7 days, or on goods removed from the Landing Shed.

H. PETEANI,
Acting Agent, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.
Bombay, 13th May, 1901.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LTD.
NOTICE.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED from the 9th to 22nd instant, both days inclusive.

By Order,
WILLIAM CARTER,
General Manager.
Bombay, 8th May, 1901.

B. SMITH & COMPANY, LIMITED,
IN LIQUIDATION.
NOTICE.

THE BUSINESS of the above Firm hitherto carried on from 2, Esplanade Road, Bombay, has been THIS DAY TRANSFERRED to CALCUTTA, and in future all communications and payments should be addressed to—

NORMAN McLEOD,
31, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.
Attorney for J. M. McLEOD,
Liquidator.
B. SMYTH & Co., Ld., (in Liquidtn.)

TENDERS are invited on WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant for the REPAIRS to RIGGING, SPARS, SAILS, & HULL of SHIP "ENSENADA," particulars of repairs required, can be seen at the office of EDWARD THOMAS, Stevedore & Contractor, 17, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort. The Captain does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

B. W. MORRIS,
Master.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Issue of Rs. 20,00,000 6 % Preference Shares, Rs. 100 each.

NOTICE is hereby Given that APPLICATIONS for the above PREFERENCE SHARES will not be received after the 31st MAY, 1901.

By Order of the Board,
REG. MURRAY,
Chief Manager.
Calcutta, April 19th, 1901.

EDUCATION IN THE HILLS.
PANCHGANI HIGH SCHOOL,
FOR EUROPEAN CHILDREN.
Climate excellent all the year round.
For particulars concerning Boys apply to
THE Rev. J. REDMAN, C.M.S., Chaplain,
Silver Oaks, Panchgani.
Concerning Girls, Apply to
Miss KIMMINS,
The Knoll, Panchgani.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA.
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

SHIPPING DEPARTMENT.

BAGGAGE received and shipped, landed and forwarded or Stored.
PACKAGES and PARCELS forwarded to England and elsewhere.
PACKAGES from EUROPE Cleared through the Customs and Despatched. To avoid delay, the Shippers should be instructed to send to us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.
INSURANCES, Marine, Life, and Fire, effected with Offices of standing.

H. M. TROOPSHIPS.

Every assistance afforded to Officers proceeding to and from England.

LONDON AGENTS:—
MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

THE STANDARD.

A SCOTTISH LIFE OFFICE of 74 years' standing, and one of the wealthiest and most progressive of the Provident Institutions of the United Kingdom.
PREMIUMS MODERATE.
CONDITIONS LIBERAL.
F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary,
Bombay.

THE FUNDS have increased FIFTY PER CENT. during the last 15 years, and now amount to over 9½ MILLIONS STERLING.
BINNY & Co.,
Chief Agents,
Madras.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £350,000
HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy.
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo.	Tuticorin.
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar.
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Mombassa.
Steamer Point,	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected,
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principle Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!
FOR SALE AND HIRE.

MESSRS. AHMED DEWJI & BROTHERS, High Class Upholsterers, Furniture Manufacturers, Suppliers to NATIVE PRINCES and CHIEFS, have now the pleasure to inform their Constituents and the Public that they are occupying new and extensive Premises, Nos. 10 and 11, Old Gaji Street, Chuckla Road. They make and always have for immediate delivery all kinds of artistic furniture to European style and taste for Dining, Drawing, Office, and Bed-rooms. Also a large and varied stock of Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Perambulators; Bentwood Furniture, Tapestries and Dinner, Dessert, and Toilet Sets &c., &c., of Standard Makers. Bungalows and Houses furnished on hire at short notice and moderate price.
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BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
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BOMBAY DIRECTORY
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No. 18, ESPLANADE ROAD.

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Reserve Fund..... ,, 11,00,000
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,, 6 Months	4½ ,,
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HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Tientsin, Newchang.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager.

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital..... $ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund ..... $ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund ..... $ 30,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ..... $ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE.

WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 34 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.
Wm. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.

SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G., } Managers.
JOHN WALTER, Esq. }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES,

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY,	HANKOW,	PENANG,
BANGKOK,	HIOGO,	RANGOON,
BATAVIA,	ILOILO,	SAIGON,
BOMBAY,	LYONS,	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	MANILA,	SINGAPORE,
COLOMBO,	NAGASAKI,	SOURABAYA,
FOOCHOW,	NEW YORK,	TIENTSIN,
HAMBURG,	PEKING,	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Agent,

47, Church Gate Street, Bombay

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:—BOMBAY, KARACHI, LAHORE LONDON, MADRAS, RANGOON AND RAWAL PINDEE.

SUB-BRANCHES:—MURREE, (April to October) and AMRITSAR.

DEPOSIT AGENCIES:—

Messrs. SINCLAIR MURRAY & Co.—Narayangunj.
Messrs. SCHRODER SMIDT & Co.—Digha Ghat, Dinapur, Patna
Mr. GILBERT FINLAYSON—Sewan, Bankipore & Chapra.
H. FREDERICHSON, Esq.—Raj Nandgaon (Raipur, C. P).
Messrs. LALLAS GUNGARAM CHOONEELAL.—Mhow and Indore.
MOOCHOOL SHAH, Esq.—Poona.
MANIBHAI JEYSINGBHAI HATHEESING, Esq.—Ahmedabad.
Messrs. CHUNIBHAI DAYABHAI VAKILNAH & Co.—Surat
Messrs. JARDINE ROY & Co.,—Barisal.

CAPITAL PAID UP—Rs. 40,00,000.

RATES OF INTEREST allowed are as under—

FIXED DEPOSITS:—

9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ per cent. per annum.

The Bank will also at the Head Office or at any of the Branches in India, transfer sums for DEPOSIT in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Special Rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS, which may be learnt on application.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hundies and Currency Notes of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above INTEREST DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 3 per cent. per annum upon the daily balances.

Apply for RULES to HEAD OFFICE or BRANCHES.

By Order of the Board,

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager,

Oriental Buildings, Bombay, 1st May, 1900.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY, MAY 13.

EXCHANGE.

The market is very steady. Bank Telegraphic can be obtained at 1s. 3 31-32d. and Bank demand at 1s. 4d. for cash and at 1s. 3 15-6d. and 1s. 3 31-32d. respectively to the end of the year. Three months sight bills are quoted at 1s. 4 7-32d. for May and 1s. 4 3-16d. forwards. We quote:—

Bank Telegraphic Transfers	1s. 3 31-32d.
,, Demand.....	1s. 4d.
3 months' sight Credits	1s. 4 7-32d.
,, Francs.....	170 1-4
Shanghai, 30 days' sight.....	193 1-2
Hongkong ,, ...	144 1-2
Japan ,, ...	147 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The market opened steady at Rs. 94 13-16 for ready and 95 for the settlement. During the day the market has improved to Rs. 95 1-16, cash, and Rs. 95 1-4 settlement with a fair business passing. Calcutta rates have also improved to Rs. 94 15-16 for cash and Rs. 95 1-4 forward.

SHARES.

The market is quiet. Bank of Bombay shares have changed hands at Rs. 1,260, and Badham at Rs. 158. Petits have improved to Rs. 1,670.

MONEY AND BULLION.

The Bank of Bombay weekly cash balance is 4 lakhs up. The money market is steady with the banks taking short deposits at 6 per cent. per annum We quote:—

English Bar Silver Ready.....	73-14 annum duty
1st Settlement	73-12 ,,
2nd ,, ...	73- 9 ,,
English Bar Gold Ready	24- 1
Mint Gold ,, ...	23-11

THE BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ended the 11th May, as compared with the statement of the 4th May:—

LIABILITIES	May 4. Rs.	May 11. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	70,00,000	70,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office.....	48,40,220	50,35,402
Public Deposits at Branches	66,00,345	70,46,701
Other Deposits	4,43,28,123	4,36,592,488
Post Bills.....	11,228	11,737
Credits undrawn	11,69,436	14,18,800
Rs...	7,39,49,358	7,42,05,128
ASSETS.		
Government Securities.....	86,72,773	78,77,363
Other authorised Securities.....	6,49,604	5,28,607
Credits, on Govt. and other authorised Securities.....	76,67,165	79,22,045
Loans do. do. do.	1,32,99,188	1,93,76,236
Bills Discounted and purchased	2,40,71,257	2,33,74,970
Dead Stock.....	3,73,794	3,73,794
Stamps and Stationery	27,571	27,513
Balances with other Banks.....	3,91,958	5,21,013
Cash	1,37,46,018	1,42,03,587
Rs.	7,39,49,358	7,42,05,128

PIECE GOODS.

Prices continue in favour of buyers. There is little or no improvement in the enquiry from upcountry and the dealers are anxious to realise stocks Purchases are confined to actual requirements.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Buyers are holding off and as some contracts have been cancelled the rates are much easier after the recent boom. Delhi wheat is quoted Rs, 4-10 ior May. Linseed has been done down to Rs. 10. Brown Cawnpore Rapeseed quiet at Rs. 6-9 with few buyers. Yellow Cawnpore at Rs. 7-9. Yellow Guzerat at Rs. 7-14 as. Poppyseed quiet at Rs. 8-4 as. Castorseed Rs. 33 1-2.

COTTON.

The market is almost stagnant locally notwithstanding the better markets in Europe. European houses are out of the market except for a little Westerns and Dhollera descriptions, and Japan is not buying. The mills buy sparingly and cheap lots offering. The only change reported in rates is Re. 1 to Rs. 2 higher for Westerns and Sawginned Dharwar.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay, during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Saturday the 11th May.

Cotton	5,954 bales.
Wheat	12,073 cwts.
Linseed	14,508 ,,
Rapeseed	25,085 ,,
Gingllyseed	4,171 ,,
Poppyseed	5,421 ,,
Groundnuts	101 ,,
Castorseed.....	6,701 ,,
Rice	81,842 ,,
Myrabolams	1,174 ,,

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 7th May as compared with the statement of 30th April:—

LIABILITIES.	April 30. Rs. A. P.	May 7. Rs. A. P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	1,03,50,000 0 0	1,03,50,000 0 0
Public Deposits, &c.....	1,29,42,739 10 9	1,71,31,311 11 5
Other Deposits, &c.....	6,31,21,146 2 4	6,33,31,364 10 4
Bank Post Bills, &c.	2,15,172 11 11	3,14,799 8 7
Sundries	19,70,851 4 9	10,35,923 7 3
Rs....	11,16,02,909 13 9	11,31,66,459 5 7
ASSETS.		
Government securities	66,43,384 0 0	61,68,962 0 0
Other authorised Investmts.	64,92,726 0 0	63,43,766 0 0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities....	2,96,87,950 15 1	3,22,81,785 2 8
Accounts of Credit on do. ...	1,16,11,609 2 10	1,99,57,477 14 4
Bills discounted, &c.....	2,04,83,573 14 11	2,04,29,667 8 7
Balances with other Banks.	10,35,223 3 10	10,97,718 10 1
Bullion	334 4 10	4,186 8 10
Dead Stock	16,15,214 14 10	16,14,011 12 2
Stamps	12,814 4 7	13,605 6 8
Sundries	9,71,706 3 9	9,14,486 4 7
Cash, &c., at Head Office ..	1,01,93,419 8 8	87,37,692 10 2
Do. at Branches	1,55,54,223 4 5	1,56,05,188 7 6
Rs....	11,16,02,909 13 9	11,31,66,459 5 7

LIABILITIES.	Rs.
Government Balance at Head Office....	4,29,441 Inc.
Do. at Branches.....	7,62,132 Inc.
Other Deposits.....	2,07,218 Inc.
Post Bills	99,027 Inc.
ASSETS.	
Bank's Investments	6,25,382 Dec.
Loans.....	25,93,235 Inc.
Accounts of Credit.....	13,45,858 Inc.
Mercantile Bills	53,966 Dec.
Cash at Head Office.....	17,55,817 Dec.
Cash at Branches.....	50,965 Inc.

BANK OF MADRAS.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Madras for the week ending, 4th May:—

LIABILITIES.	Rs. a. p.
Capital-paid-up.....	60,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	22,00,000 0 0
Pub Dep at Hd Office Rs, 33,14,561-8-9 } Pub Dep at Branches Rs. 24,16,941-14-7 }	62,31,503 7 4
Other Dep at Head Office and Branches...	268,49,662 13 8
Bank Post Bills, etc.	1,24,913 1 2
Sundries	7,41,098 15 10
Total.....	421,47,178 6 0
ASSETS.	
Government Securities.....	49,35,489 3 11
Other authorised Investments	5,63,219 8 0
Loans on Government and other authorised securities	99,03,711 7 0
Accounts of credit on Government and other authorised Securities.....	62,56,402 4 11
Bills discounted and purchased	87,50,539 9 6
Balances with other Banks	7,15,868 3 7
Bullion.....	609 8 8
Dead Stock	9,66,794 6 10
Stamps.....	13,019 0 0
Sundries	1,88,894 11 1
	323,60,967 15 6
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office and Branches a	97,86,210 6 6
Total.....	Rs. 421,47,178 6 0

a Including 30,903 Sovereigns Rs. 4,63,545-0-0

Rate for Demand Loans 8 per cent. Percentage of Cash to Liabilities payable on demand 37·5.

G. I. P. R. COMPANY.

The following is the comparative statement of Traffic Earnings for the week ending 4th May, 1901.

	Coaching Traffic.	Goods Traffic.	Sundry Receipts.	Total for the week.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Approximate earnings for week ending 4th May 1901— G I P R system...	1,85,584	7,26,982	7,586	9,21,132
I M R do ...	50,500	1,81,000	2,400	2,33,900
Total....	2,37,084	9,07,982	96 936	11,55,032
Actuals for corresponding week ending 5th May 1900— G I P R system...	1,67,718	5,30,690	8,095	7,06,512
I M R do ...	50,931	1,82,363	12,127	2,45,421
Total	2,18,649	7,13,062	20,222	9,51,933
Increase or decrease... { I M R..	+18,836 -431	+1,93,283 -1,363	—529 —9,727	+2,14,620 —11,521

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h, 26m. Sun sets, 6h, 26m. High water 7-30m., 7-41a. Low water, 1-21m., 1-30a.
City Improvement Trust, 4 p.m.
Bombay Cyclists' Union Carnival, Oval, 9 p.m.
Music at the Bunder 7 to 9 p. m.

POLO.—There will be a game at 5 p. m. to-day.

A DEFAULTING TINDEL.—Dhakilia Vithu, a tindel was charged before Mr. Kursondas Chubildas at the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, with anchoring his vessel in the harbour without exhibiting the regulation light on Sunday night. Mr. Oliviera appeared for the accused, who admitted the offence. Accused was let off with a fine of three rupees.

THEFT AT THE TRAMWAY COMPANY'S STABLES.—One Keshav Ragoonath, in the employ of the Bombay Tramway Company, reported to the police yesterday morning that some time during last night some person or persons entered the Tramway Company's stables at Byculla, opposite the Victoria Gardens, broke open a safe lying there, and abstracted therefrom cash to the extent of Rs. 450. The complainant suspects nobody. The Police are making enquiries into the matter.

MUSIC AT APOLLO BUNDER.—The band will play the following programme from 7 to 9 p.m. to-morrow at Green's Restaurant:—

March.....Erinnerung an Nancy.....	F. Berger.
Overture ..Le Lac des Fees.....	Auber.
Valse .....Le Sang Roumain	Ivanovice.
Selection ...La Favorite.....	Donizetti.
March.....The Relief.....	W. Wandervat.
Mazurka ...Tirolienne.....	Franz.
Selection ...Rigoletta	Verdi.
Polka.....P. and O.	Bucalosse.

MR. D. N. PATEL'S LECTURE.—The tenth lecture of the season under the auspices of the "Duyan Prasarak Mandali" will be delivered in Gujarati at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute at 5-45 p. m. to-day by Veterinary Surgeon Dhanjibhai Nowroji Patel, G. B. V. C. The topic selected for the evening is "The Samparan and Sankiran Rags in Indian Music." The lecture will be illustrated with vocal and instrumental demonstrations, and is open to the public, seats being reserved for ladies and members of the Mandali as usual.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Kobe per extra s. s. Kirkdale, will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a. m. on Tuesday the 14th inst. Mails for Karachi and othe places in Sindh per B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. "Pachumba" will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a. m. on Wednesday the 15th instant instead of on Tuesday the 14 instant —A mail for Europe via Karachi consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission per Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Trieste will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to the Trieste Post Office at 4 p. m. on Tuesday the 14th instant. Letters &c., for Aden and Egypt specially marked for transmission by this steamer will also be despatched.

BHOWNAGAR NOTES.—Our Bhownagar correspondent writes on May 11th:—Cyclonic weather prevails all over Kathiawar. A country craft laden with a miscellaneous cargo valued at about Rs. 5,000 foundered before help could reach her. All the members of the crew swam ashore.—Another boat containing 300 bags of cupas seeds foundered in Bhownagar harbour. Reports of three cargo ships having sunk in Verawal harbour have also reached here.—The following is the rain register measured in different stations:—Bhavnagar, 2 in. 48 cents.; Wansjalia, 53 cents.; Ranawao, 97 cents.; Ranpur, 39 cents.—Durbar of Sanala, who stood charged with having kidnapped a daughter of Jahvar has been acquitted by the Sessions Judge.

CARRYING EXCESS PASSENGERS.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. Kursondas Chubildas disposed of a case in which Bail Balpatel, tindel of the Machwa Luxmon, was charged with carrying an excess number of passengers on Saturday last. According to the evidence of Mr. P. Thurston, Customs Officer, the accused was entitled to carry thirty adult passengers without a certificate, but he in fact carried forty-five passengers, including children, that is 39 1-2 passengers. The accused was convicted on his own plea and fined two rupees for each extra passenger, total fine being Rs. 19.—Balloo Nana, tindel of Machwa Shanker Parwatee, was charged, at the instance of the same Customs Officer, with carrying 20 1-2 excess passengers, and on his own plea of guilty, was fined Rs. 41.

THEFT OF GOLD BUTTONS.—Mr. Kursondas Chubildas at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, disposed of a case in which Jahverlal Motilal was charged with stealing gold buttons, of the value of Rs. 115, the property of one Jeychand Govindji. Mr. Denrukhkar appeared for the complainant. The latter stated that accused resided with him, and on the buttons being missed about a fortnight ago, the accused could not be found. He was afterwards brought to him by the police, and pointed out the shop of a Marwaree, with whom he had pledged the property. The accused pleaded guilty, saying he had committed the theft to pay certain losses he had incurred in opium and cotton speculation. He was convicted on his own plea and sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

THE LATE SIR DINSHAW MANECKJEE PETIT, BARONET.—A meeting of the Managing Committee of the Cercle Litteraire Bibliothique Dinshaw Petit was held on Friday evening in the rooms of the Cercle, Professor O. S. Padroza presided. A resolution was passed recording the great loss the Cercle had sustained in the death of its founder and patron the late Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Baronet. The present Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit Baronet was elected patron of the Cercle in place of his illustrious grandfather. It was resolved to address letters of condolence to Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Baronet, to the Honourable Mr. Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit, to be handed to them by the Members of the Managing Committee in deputation. The Managing Committee further decided to raise subscriptions from amongst the Members of the Cercle for the purpose of raising a Memorial fund to perpetuate the memory of the deceased baronet. The Committee dissolved without transacting other business.

CATHOLIC LIBRARY, CAVEL.—The concert which was held at this Institution on Saturday was an unqualified success, and the promoters, Messrs. Joseph D'Costa and A. Mendonza, deserve thanks for their labours to help the Institution. The proceeds would have been much larger but for the accommodation the Library afforded, in consequence of which the sale of tickets was limited. The contributions of the several ladies and gentlemen who took part in the programme were excellent. Special mention must be made of the two Misses Gomes, who played first violins in the orchestral selections of "The Bohemian Girl" and "The Bells of New York." The warm reception Miss. I. Graham received in her song "For all eternity" indicated how much she was appreciated. Mr. L. Mongini amused the audience in his character sketch "Why don't young men marry" and other comic songs. Mr. A. Phillip's concertina solo, and Mr. W. Rice's Piccolo solo were capital and it is seldom that Bombay audiences have apportunities of hearing such excellent performers.

PLAGUE VACCINE.

Statement showing the number of doses of plague vaccine sent to various places from the Plague Research Laboratory during the fortnight ending 10th May 1901.

Date.	Where and to whom sent.	Doses.
	Bombay Presidency.	
3rd May.....	Bombay, Laboratory Officers.....	36
7th May.....	Belgaum, The Medical Officer, 15th Regt, Madras Infy	1,404
	Punjab.	
2nd May ...	Umballa, The Medical Officer in Charge Cantonment General Hospital.....	36
	Bengal Presidency.	
1st May.....	Sirajgunge, Sub-divisional Officer ...	6
	Ceylon.	
3rd May.....	Colombo, The Colonial Secretary ...	503
	Central India.	
6th May.....	Bhagelkhand, The Agency Surgeon.	100
	Punjab.	
10th May.....	Ferozpore, The Plague Medical Officer	5,020
	North-West Provinces.	
9th May.....	Meerut, The Civil Surgeon.....	100
Total sent out during the fortnight under report.		7,205
Total sent out since January 1901 in addition to above		41,340
Total sent out up to 31st December 1900		20,26,549
Grand Total.....		23,78,094

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeths. Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere a 1s. 1d. per bottle.

THE MANDVI WARD ELECTION PETITIONS.

PETITION AGAINST DR. VIEGAS DISMISSED.

YESTERDAY, at the Small Causes Court, Mr. Rustomji Merwanji Patell, acting Chief Judge, resumed the hearing of the petitions of Mr. Karmali Peerbhoy, who appealed against the election of Mr. Abdul Karim Noormahomed, pleader, and Dr. A. G. Viegas who were declared to have been duly elected members of the Bombay Municipal Corporation for the Mandvi Ward, Mr. Craigie and Mr. Pirozsha Nusserwanji, solicitors, appeared for the petitioner; Mr. Yorke-Smith, solicitor, represented Dr. Viegas; Mr. Smetham, solicitor, was for Mr. Abdul Karim; and Mr. Crawford, solicitor, for the Municipal Commissioner.

Ahmed Haji Ali Mahomed examined by Mr. Craigie stated that at the last election for the Mandvi Ward he voted in favour of Mr. Abdool Karim in the name of his father. The witness did so because his father did not know how to write. The witness had been doing so for the last thirty years.

Mr. Craigie: You gave two to Mr. Abdool Karim. The witness said he knew nothing about the votes but he simply signed the voting paper.

Haji Hassum Oosman said his brother Haji Cassum Oosman died about thirteen years ago. The voting paper (produced) bearing the name of Cassum Hassum Memon was not signed by the witness. He formerly lived in house No. 29, Nakhoda Street. He removed from there eighteen months ago. The house was not the property of Cassum Hassum Memon as represented in the ward roll, but belonged to Adum Aba. So far as he knew no one of the name of Casum Hassum Memon had the right of voting at elections in respect of the house in question.

Mahomed Ibrahim, a clerk in the employ of one Yoosaf Mahomed Suleman, said his master was in Surat on the day of the election, namely the 26th of April last. The voting paper shown to him purported to bear his master's signature.

Hassum Haji Tarmahomed deposed that his brother, Dada Haji was entitled to vote at the recent election. But being ill, on the day of the election, he did not exercise his right of voting. He was still ill. On the voting paper (produced) the witness saw the signature of his brother, but could not say by whom the paper was signed.

Ismail Alana said that he was the owner of a house in Kamlikar street. But at the recent election he voted in respect of a house in Nagdevi street, which did not belong to him. The mistake was due to similarity of names. The property in the Nagdevi street belonged to one Ismail Haji Alana Haji.

Mr. Haji Rahimtoola Suleman, uncle of Mr. Abdool Karim, the respondent admitted having signed the voting paper in the name of his deceased brother, Cassum. The witness thought that the deceased being a member of his family, there could be no objection to his signing the paper.

Some more witnesses were examined, and Mr Craigie then closed his case.

Mr. Smith said his client had been patiently waiting his turn to be shot at, but so far only two votes had been taken off his score. He thought there was nothing to prevent his client from being discharged from further attendance in the Court.

Mr. Craigie said he must admit that they had not succeeded against Dr. Viegas. He understood that it was not the intention of Dr. Viegas to ask for costs. He might add that he did not impute anything against that gentleman.

The petition against Doctor Viegas was accordingly dismissed.

Mr. Smetham then called evidence on behalf of his client.

Suleman Haji Joosab Chunewala admitted having voted for Mr. Karmail in the name of his father.

Haji Saboo Sidick said he voted in the name of Saboo Sidick Haji Adam, although Adam was his brother's name. He did so because the European firms in Bombay knew him better by that name.

Cassum Noormahomed admitted having voted for Mr. Karmail in the name of Cassum Ali Mahomed which was a combination of his and his uncle's names.

Several other witnesses having been examined the further hearing of the case was adjourned till to-day.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade	4	1	5
B Mandvi Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	14	6	49
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Parsiwadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khamboletwadi	2	7	31
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	1	2	12
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada.....	3	5	34
F Parel, Sewri and Sion.....	3	7	17
G Mahim and Worli	3	3	13
Water Division.....	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown.	0	0	0
Hospitals.....	0	3	13
Total	30	36	176
Total plague deaths to date.....	25,419	79,705	
Same date last year	48	32	225

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE HOSPITALS FOR INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The following is the weekly return of Hospitals, Public and Private, for Infectious Diseases from 6 a.m. on Saturday the 27th April 1901 to 6 a.m. on Saturday the 4th May 1901:—

ALL HOSPITALS.

	Died.	Remaining.
Plague	44	173
Relapsing Fever	27	85
Observation	5	22
Contacts.....	...	11
Evicts.....	...	90

Note.—The Marwari Fatepura Hospital has been closed.

ALL CAMPS.

The following is the weekly return of Camps, Public and Private, from 6 a.m. on Saturday the 27th April 1901 to 6 a.m. on Saturday the 4th May, 1901:—

	Died.	Remaining.
Contacts	..	455
Evicts	1	494

BANDRA.

There were 2 attacks and 2 deaths recorded from plague within the limits of the Bandra Municipality on Saturday, and 3 attacks and 3 deaths on Sunday.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, May 11.)

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Mr D Chamier, Barrister-at-Law, is granted leave of absence for two months and six days from his office of Reporter for the Indian Law Reports in the High Court at Madras, from 6th May to 12th July 1901.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr. S. H. Butler, of the Indian Civil Service, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of the N W Provinces and Oudh, with effect from the date on which his duties as Secy to the Famine Commission may cease.

Lieut Col G S A Ranking, I M S Sec to the Board of Examiners, Calcutta, has been granted leave on medical certificate for six months, with effect from the 16th May 1901, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

The services of Capt A P D G Stuart, 25th Bom Infy, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept.

The services of Lieut J E Hughes, 2nd Madras Lancers, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of Bombay for employment on plague duty.

The services of Major J R Adie, M B, I M S Bengal, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of the Punjab.

The services of Capt P St C More, M B, I M S Bengal, are replaced temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of the Punjab.

The services of Capt A G de V Chichester, 23th Punjab Infy, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept.

The services of the undermentioned officers are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of Madras:—Lieut-Col S C Sarkies, I M S Madras; Lieut-Col Kavasji Cursetji Sanjana, I M S Madras; Major F C Pereira, M B, I M S Madras; and Capt E M Illington, I M S Madras.

The services of Capt H M Moore, I M S Bombay, are replaced temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of Bombay.

The services of the undermentioned officers are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal:—Lieut-Cols D Basu, and H C Banerji I M S Bengal.

The services of Capt C A Lane, MD, IMS, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal.

The services of Lieut-Col Cooverjee Cawasjee Vaid, IMS Bengal, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of the N-W Provinces and Oudh.

The services of the undermentioned officers are replaced temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of the N-W Provinces and Oudh:—Major R J Marks, I M S Bengal; Major J Garvie, MB, CM, IMS Bengal; and Capt G T Birdwood, MD, I M S Bengal.

The services of Major Kanta Prasad, MB, IMS Bengal, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of Burma.

With effect from the date on which he assumes charge of the office of officiating Resident in Mysore and Chief Commissioner of Coorg, Mr J A Crawford, I C S is appointed to officiate also as Judicial Commissioner of Coorg.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

The services of Mr S H Butler, I C S, Secy to the Famine Commission, are replaced at the disposal of the Home Dept, with effect from the date on which his duties as Secy to the Famine Commission may cease.

The services of the Hon Mr J A Bourdillon, C S I, are replaced at the disposal of that Dept, with effect from the date on which he ceased to be a Member of the Famine Commission.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The Hon ble Lieut Col D. Robertson, C S I, I S C, a Resident of the 1st class and Resident in Mysore and Chief Commissioner of Coorg, is granted privilege leave for one month and nineteen days, with effect from the 28th May, 1901, and is also granted furlough on private affairs for four and-a-half months under the Military Furlough Regulations of 1868, in continuation of the privilege leave.

THE SETTLEMENT OF SOUTH AFRICA

SIR BARTLE FRERE'S WARNING.

MR. ARNOLD WHITE presided on Monday April, 22, at the dinner of the Anglo-African Writers' Club Sir Bartle Frere, in response to the toast of "Our Guests," said his late father knew the fatal results that would accrue to his country and to humanity from the course which was then being followed. Even now, while the generations that remembered 1879 and 1880 still lived, there were those who discussed whether it would not be well to take the same line of action with Sir Alfred Milner as was taken with his (the speaker's father.) But many colonists were now discussing the question whether it was worth while any longer being loyal to this country. There were many ways of conducting a great Empire like ours, but one was certainly bad, and that was for everybody to interfere in somebody else's business. We lost America by unsympathetic interference, and we made an almost fatal mistake the other day by unsympathetic neglect of our loyal colonists at the Cape. We must beware lest we made a mistake a third time. If our neglect and want of sympathy should again confuse events in South Africa we should be thrown aside, our power would be humbled in the dust; the colonies would learn to do without us and dispense with our useless control.

The Chairman afterwards opened a discussion on "The best means of strengthening British Rule in South Africa and consolidating the two races by means of judicious and organised consolation of Anglo-Saxon and Celts from the mother country, Canada, and Australia." He said that when the war was paid for it would still be necess

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THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, MAY 13.

Sunday:—A general increase of pressure has taken place over the whole Indian region. The increase has been slight in parts of South-West Punjab, and the hot weather depression over the western desert shows a tendency to extend north eastwards. The increase has been brisk to very rapid in North-east India and brisk to rapid on Burma east coast and over Bay and pressure is highest to-day along Eastern Himalyas and in Lower Burma. A slight tendency is shown to establishment of a low pressure area in Berar and adjacent districts. Showers have fallen in Burma, Assam, East and North Bengal, Rajaputana and west of Central India. Tourgoo has received two and half inches, Kindat one and a half, Bikaneer one, Udaipur and Indore half an inch. The temperature is now in general excess, the excess being most marked in West Bengal, North-Western Provinces, Upper Sind and South West Punjab.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON MONDAY, THE 13TH OF MAY.

SUMMARY.

Pressure continues to increase almost everywhere, the rise being brisk to rapid in many places. Readings are highest in the south, and lowest in the north. Gradients are slight.

Winds are variable in direction, and the force has been fresh to light.

The maximum temperature is from 4° to 9° in excess of the normal at Lahore, Sirsa, Jacobabad, Agra, Jhansi, Allahabad, Surat, Ahmednagar, Ajmere, Bhaynagar-Para, Poona, Belgaum and Colombo, and the minimum from 4° to 9° in Rajputana and at Lahore, Sirsa, Jacobabad, Jhansi, Poona, Ahmednagar, Belgaum and Amraoti. The highest temperature in the shade was 116° at Jacobabad, and the lowest 69° at Bangalore.

Humidity changes are irregular, and the skies are cloudy to overcast in several places.

Light to moderate showers have fallen at Bangalore, Cochin, Mangalore, and a few drops at Cuddapah, Karwar, Goa, Sholapur and Colombo.

Weather conditions are slightly favourable for light rain in Mysore, on the Malaber Coast and at a few southerly stations in the Bombay Presidency.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

THE VICTORIA MEMORIAL FUND.

THE undersigned beg to acknowledge with thanks receipt of the following contributions towards the above fund:—

	Amounts. R.	a.	p.
Previously acknowledged	84,146	3	9
H H The Chatrapati Maharaja of Kolhapur	5,000	0	0
The Chief of Sangli	2,500	0	0
The Chief of Sangli (Calcutta Fund)	2,500	0	0
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The Chief of Ichalkaranggi (Calcutta Fund)	1,000	0	0
The Begum Saheb of Janjira	500	0	0
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Mr R E Enthoven	100	0	0
The Swadeshi Mill and Office Staff through Messrs Tata and Sons	68	0	0
Subscriptions from the Teachers and Students of the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy P C Institution per the Principal Mr K S Aiyar	55	14	0
The members of the Paper Currency Office through their Accountant	51	0	0
Mr N A F Moos	50	0	0
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Mr J R Carpenter (Calcutta Fund)	50	0	0
Dr H M Maidna	10	0	0
The Members of the Bombay Municipal Fire Brigade Department through their Chief Officer	43	3	0
Cursetjee Muncherjee Banajee Esq	25	0	0
Total Rs.	98,363	4	9

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THE RUBATTINO STEAMER.

THE following is the list of passengers per Italian steamer "Dec. Balduino" Captain O. Canepa sailing on the 15th inst. from Victoria Dock No. 3 Shed to Genoa. Passengers are requested to be in Dock at 5-30 p.m. sharp for the inspection of the Health Officer:—

Mr Almon and Mrs	Mr Orr
Mr Apfelbam	Mr Osborne
Revd Arsene	Mr N H Patuck, Mrs and five Misses
Mr Bashford and two Misses	Mrs Peyton
Capt Baynes	Mr Pennell
Mrs Baynes, infant and nurse	C J Queripel (to Malta)
Mrs Beaman, two girls and nurse	Mrs Peyton
Mr Berustein and Mrs	Mr Prier de Saone, Mrs and infant
Mr Biscoe and Mrs	Mr Rockey
Mr Breslaner, Mrs, Miss and three children	Mr Schmer (to Port Said)
Mrs Colonello and infant	Mrs Smart
Mrs Cornaglia, two children and infant	Major Stanton and Mrs
Mrs Felose and four children	Mr Tellis da Silva
Mr Ghose	Mr Thaler
Miss Gucci	Mr Tucker
Mr Kharas	Mr and Mrs Weir
Lt Macnaskell	Genl Whitby
Mr Money and Mrs	Mr Whitby
	25 deck passengers

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Oriental, Captain J. F. Jephson, which left Aden at 10 p.m. on Sunday, is expected to arrive at 6 a. m. on Saturday, brings the following passengers:—

Abdul Karim Mr and Mrs	Lightfoot Capt
Ahmed Dr N	Mackay Capt
Batten Mr J	Martin Mr C
Baghshaw Mrs	Mitchell Mr A S
Brownlow Capt	Monnsey Mr and Mrs
Corkery Lieut-Col and Mrs	Munnett Mr J
Corkery Miss	Oswald Mrs
Cotton Mrs H	Phillips Major
Drywood Mr A J	Prior Mr and Mrs and child
Deane Mr S J	Stewart Mr and Mrs
Farelough Mrs and infant	Syed Alay Mahomed
Gibson Mr H	Stevens Miss
Jack Mr A	Trevor Capt H
Jameson Mr G	Wales Mrs
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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

HOLLOWAY—BECHER—May 4, at Christ Church, Simla, by the Rev Montagu Sanders, M A, Captain Benjamin Holloway, 2nd Madras Lancers, to Muriel Aimee, eldest eldest daughter of Mr A Read Becher, Accountant-General Public Works Department.

DEATHS.

FLEMING—April 25, at Jubbulpore, suddenly of small-pox, Mathew Fleming, Staff Sergt, Bengal Comst. Transport Dept, aged 33 years.
FINNAMORE—May 4, at Charlston, Mussoorie, Alice, the dearly loved wife of Captain H I Finnamore.

NEW GOODS.

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MAGIC ATOMISER *A continuous spray for the Toilet and as a Nasal or Throat Spray*	3	0
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MAGIC VASELINE ATOMISER *for liquifying and spraying Vaseline, Albolene and Medicated Oils*	3	8

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, MAY 14, 1901.

THE MERCHANT SERVANT.

CAPTAIN H. ACTON BLAKE, an Elder Brother of Trinity House and Commander of the Royal Naval Reserve, has been endeavouring to enlighten parents, anxious what to do with their sons, as to the prospects of the Merchant Service. A boy entering the British Merchant Service, he tells us, is practically arbiter of his own future and success or failure depends almost entirely upon himself. This may be said with as much or as little truth, of every other calling in life and Captain Blake displayed prudence in employing the words "practically" and "almost entirely." All things being equal, perseverance and industry do help a youngster to the top of the tree. But in no profession in the world are perseverance, ability and industry more heavily handicapped than in the merchant service. To place himself on the first rung of the ladder, a boy has only to pass the comparatively easy Board of Trade examination, and once he possesses the necessary certificate it will not be difficult for him, with a record of good service, to obtain employment as an officer. But that is the first step to misfortune and disappointment in a large proportion of cases. The sea is never to be trusted. Some of the most brilliant officers, among those who go down to the sea in ships and do business on the great waters, come to grief, hopelessly and irreparably, through no fault of their own and that fact should be borne in mind when parents are puzzled over the choice of a service. Captain Blake is urging further that the selection of the special branch of the service is all important, as generally speaking it influences the whole of a man's life at sea. The advice of the Mercantile Marine Service Association, the Merchant Service Guild or some kindred body should be sought. If a cargo steam-ship line be chosen the youth will be put to little expense in the way of outfit, and little will be expected of him in the matter of elementary education. Promotion is often rapid and the experience the youth gains is more varied than on a liner. And if he plod steadily onward, "sticking to his work with a desire to please and a determination to succeed, in a few years a command should be within his reach." This being so parents will not do unwisely who put their sons into cargo steamers, for if they lose a ship they can get another, whilst if the skipper of a liner lose a steamer he is for ever lost himself.

On a cargo steamer an officer may expect from fifty to sixty pounds a year as pay, the amount increasing with promotion, until when he obtains command his income will vary from two hundred to four hundred pounds. On a liner promotion is slower and the pay not proportionately higher—as it ought to be. Next to an amateur tenor the master of a liner is to the casual observer the most perfectly self-satisfied of all God's creatures. But as he promenades the quarter-deck full of dignity, or condescendingly takes his seat at table next a returning Governor-General, he does so with the ever-present consciousness that the mistake of a supernumerary fifth officer or the carelessness of a quarter-master may bring his career to a precipitate close. A serious accident to his ship, no matter under what conditions, terminates the services of the most efficient master and most experienced and careful navigator, and from eight hundred or a thousand a year he is left without employment wishing to goodness he had elected to join a cargo line where owners have more human nature. The Merchant Service Guild should turn its attention to these considerations with a view to the protection of masters' interests, for in no profession of modern times are its followers treated with such utter brutality as unfortunate masters of stranded liners. In the Navy when a ship runs aground the commander is tried by court-martial and if it be proved that no blame is attributable to him he is acquitted and his promotion is not interfered with. Nothing could be more manifestly unjust than to dismiss a master mariner unless culpable negligence can be proved. This only seems fair play, though it must be admitted that the passenger feels all the more secure, knowing that such a fate hangs over the captain of the vessel they sail in, and that for his own sake and that of his wife and family will not relax one jot or tittle from the most rigorously careful discharge of his duty.

But the fact that the most skilful and popular commander may be an outcast from the company he has served diligently and well, for the fault or indiscretion of a subordinate officer should not be lost sight of when the choice of a service is to be made. Many a commander has gone down with his ship rather than face the inevitable martyrdom. When such relentlessly cruel treatment may be the only return for exceptional service the pay should be appreciably higher than it is and the Merchant Service Guild would not be exceeding its functions if it commenced an agitation in that direction. Promotion, too, is sometimes unbearably slow and an officer finds himself unable to marry when he wants to. Altogether there are many respects in which the cargo steamer service is preferable, though the life is rougher and the position appeals less to the imagination. Captain Blake will not say that the pay is good or sufficient in either branch of the Mercantile Marine but he paints a somewhat vivid picture of the attractive character of a life at sea. Not only is the sailor brought into close contact with all sorts and conditions of men in every part of the world but he also has a very large amount of time at his disposal with which he can do much to improve himself and his position by the study of general subjects, as well as those relating to his work as a seaman. The latter sort of knowledge he may pursue the former never, and indeed the knowledge of the average sailor—officer or man—of the places he visits is phenomenally meagre. Those who visit this port can find the way from Prince's Dock to the Apollo Bunder and that to them is Bombay. Captain Blake certainly gives would-be sailors sound advice when he urges them to serve a period in the Royal Navy. Even if it be only for the pay and the annual retaining fee it is worth while. It frequently helps them to better things in the Merchant Service and gives them new experiences which help to reduce the monotony of sea life. If a youth be set upon the sea let him aim first at the Royal Navy or the Indian Marine. If these are beyond him, let him enter the Mercantile Marine and the Naval Reserve. But weather-worn sailors will urge everyone who has his choice to leave the sea alone. They think it at best a monotonous life and too often the smartest, and keenest sailor yearns for a shore billet. Those who shout "Hurrah for the life of a sailor" generally mean the life of a sailor ashore. The life of a sailor at sea is not sufficiently profitable.

AUSTRALIANS AND INDIA.

THE request of the University authorities in Australia that special facilities should be provided for Australian candidates desiring to enter the Indian Civil Service, has met with an answer which indicates the difficulties in the way of simultaneous examinations being held in London and Melbourne. The Colonial Secretary shows that a proposal similar to that made on behalf of Australian candidates was urged in 1892 by New Zealand. It was then decided by the Secretary of State for India, after careful consideration, "that while the practical difficulties in the way of holding simultaneous examinations in the Colonies were very great, the assignment of a certain number of posts annually for Colonial competition was impossible owing to the terms of the Act for the Better Government of India." As that Act still remains in force it is not practicable to reserve appointments in the Civil Service of this country for Australian aspirants. To the proposal in favour of simultaneous examinations in England and the Colonies, it is objected that the oral tests could not then be carried out in the same manner for all candidates. This is regarded as a fatal objection, for the Civil Service Commissioners hold it to be necessary that the oral tests should in all cases be conducted in the same way. Then there is the delay which would be caused by the examination papers having to be sent from Melbourne to London and in transmitting to the successful Colonial candidates instructions as to their further studies. Mr. Chamberlain, however, suggests a way by which Australians might be assisted in proceeding to England to compete at the examinations in London. After pointing out that in 1895 and 1898 men educated in New Zealand were successful in the open competitions, Mr. Chamberlain observes that as the University Council believe there would be no difficulty in the way of candidates who might, under the arrangement suggested, have received an appointment while in the Colonies, proceeding to England to continue their studies, it is for the University authorities to consider whether special prizes or exhibitions could not be provided to enable young men of ability to compete under the existing regulations. There should be no difficulty in affording facilities of that kind seeing that at present exhibitions are offered in the Colonies to enable men of slender means to proceed to the Universities at home. The Australians, however, seem determined to overcome the objections which have been raised to the simultaneous examinations. They consider that the only real difficulty is that in regard to the oral tests and this they believe it is possible to overcome. A committee of the University Council has been appointed to further consider the subject. It may, however, be noted that if Australia obtains the privilege for which she is now contending her success will provide an argument to those who believe that the same concession should be granted to India.

THE NEW GUINEA MISSIONARIES.

A LETTER from Thursday Island to hand by yesterday's Australian mail gives details of the murder of the Rev. James Chalmers and the Rev. Oliver Fellows Tomkins by New Guinea natives at Debe at the mouth of the Fly river. They had gone there from Mabuiag in the missionary schooner and landed contrary to the advice of their friends. At any other time than the one they chose their visit might have been welcome. But a tribal war was in progress and they were urged not to tempt fate. Almost as soon as they landed they were killed. The natives first beheaded Mr. Chalmers then Mr. Tomkins and finally cut off the heads of all the Missionary school-boys. Mr. Chalmers undoubtedly had been able for a long time to exercise great influence over the natives. They said that wherever he went peace followed him and he had only on one occasion early in his career found it necessary to carry arms. He settled their disputes, and was often sent for from long distances for the purpose. For some time past the missionaries have had no trouble with the Fly river people who are less civilised than those of any other part of the island, but though they have never been cannibals they are devoted to skull hunting. The heads of the missionaries and the boys were carried off to add to the tribal collection. Yet when the Australian mail left there were twelve new missionaries setting out to succeed the murdered ones in New Guinea.

MONSOON PROSPECTS.

METEOROLOGICAL cables from the Seychelles and Zanzibar point to the conditions in the Indian ocean this season being nearly a fortnight earlier than usual. Zanzibar has had twice its normal rain in the past week and both there and in Seychelles the trade winds are nearly half as strong again as usual. The Seychelles, however, have as yet had no rain. The Mauritus cable, it now appears, has not yet arrived, but the general conclusion, drawn by the meteorologist from the imperfect information hitherto received, is to the effect that the trades are stronger than usual and conditions in the South Indian Ocean are consequently favourable for the coming monsoon. On the other hand the recent heavy snowfall in Chitral and consequent high barometric pressure in Upper India is unfavourable and is causing anxiety. The opinion held is that should further snow fall, the rainbearing current on the Bombay side and into Upper India may be adversely affected. Attention is now fixed on Persia whence the snow-giving depression comes, but to-day's telegrams show no signs of anything of the kind.

SHIPPING CHARGES AT MADRAS.

MADRAS is not a favourite port for shippers, principally on the ground that the port charges are heavy and in excess of other and more important Indian ports. According to the annual report of the Madras Chamber of Commerce attempts are being made to reduce these charges in the hope of attracting more tonnage. The harbour dues on coal have been reduced from twelve to four annas per ton, and the deficiency is to be made up by revising the schedule of rates on other goods. The Madras Chamber of Commerce suggested that the interest on the harbour loan should be reduced from 4½ to 3½ per cent. and the annual repayment from one lakh to half a lakh. The report does not state whether the Harbour Trust Board are going to adopt this financial policy, but it is apparently sound. It would have the effect of lessening the ever-pressing necessity for raising money, and thus might bring about a general reduction in the harbour charges.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. Oriental, with the outward mails of the 3rd instant, left Aden at 10 p. m., on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a. m. on Saturday next.

HIS MAJESTY'S Torpedo gunboat, Lieut.-Commander R. M. Lambert, sailed yesterday for Karachi.

A PROPOSAL is before the Government of India to discontinue the examinations in Persian and Urdu, for the honours test, in Madras, owing to the difficulty of conducting them.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, for the week ending 20th April 1901, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1900 of 746,374 maunds and Rs. 14,267 in the earnings.

THE returns of plague in Jammu on the 6th instant show 11 fresh cases and 10 deaths, with a total mortality from this cause of 472 up to date. Four of the eight villages which have been affected give fresh cases, the others being blank.

THE latest news from Waziristan tends to indicate that the blockade will shortly be raised, as we understand that a settlement has been arranged enabling the Mahsuds to pay off the balance of the fine of one lakh which has been imposed on them for their misdemeanour in raiding British territory.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti Valley Railway for the week ending 30th March, amounts to Rs. 10,276, a decrease on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 9,573, the total earnings from 1st January to 30th March shows Rs 1,63,337, a decrease on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 32,408.

HARVESTING of spring crops is still in progress in the Punjab and sowings of cotton, sugarcane and other autumn crops continue in Delhi, Mooltan, Lahore and parts of Sialkot. Standing crops are flourishing and the prospects are reported good, and the outturn is said to be much above the average in Ferozepore. Sugarcane and cotton in Sialkot have been much benefited by the recent rain. The crops on threshing floors have been injured by excessive rain in Sialkot, Shahpur and Peshawar. A flood in the Jhelum river is reported to have done immense damage to the gram and wheat crops, cut and lying in the fields, in parts of Shahpur.

THE total number of deaths registered in Urban Calcutta during the week ending 9th March was 890, against 723 and 668 in the two preceding weeks, and lower than the corresponding week of last year by 60. There were 11 deaths from cholera against 15 and 12 in the two preceding weeks; the number is lower than the average of the past quinquennium by 45. There were 503 deaths from plague, against 337 and 250 in the two preceding weeks. There were 69 deaths from small-pox during the week, against 86 in the previous week. There were three deaths from tetanus against two in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 81 and 56 respectively, against 92 and 36 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 99·5 per mille per annum, against 55·3 the mean of the last five years.

THE total amount of indemnity claims submitted by the different Ministers to their colleagues already exceeds £65,000,000, of which Russia claims, for wire expenses and damages to the Trans-Manchurian Railway, £16,000,000, and for private losses £1,200,000, with a monthly expense additional after April 1 of £200,000. The American proposal to reduce the maximum total to £40,000,000 finds no acceptance except with the British, yet proof that some such reduction is politic is shown by the nature of the Italian claim, which Signor Salvago Raggi communicated to his colleagues and which has excited much adverse comment. Italy claims a war indemnity of £2,800,000, with a monthly addition after May 1 of £100,000, and an additional £160,000 if evacuation is not effected before next winter. For the reconstruction of the Legation, whose market value was £5,000, she demands £80,000, while private Italian claims amount to £1,140,000. It is estimated that England's claim, if based on the relative strength of the forces employed compared with those of Italy, would amount to £25,000,000.

THE opening of the Pasteur Institute at Kasauli, writes a contemporary, has not escaped the attention of the anti-vivisectionists, and this country is now being deluged with a mass of the usual violent literature on the subject. There may or may not be any truth in the statement that vivisection has not yielded to science results commensurate with the animal suffering involved, but it is certain that the Pasteur Institute at Kasauli has no connection with the hideous experiments on dogs and horses which are set forth, with no detail spared, in the pamphlets and leaflets of the Antivivisectionist League. The Institute was established for the specific purpose of suplying India with the means of treating by the the best means known to science one of the very worst forms of desease now existing. It answers that purpose, and we have been repeatedly assured that every effort is made to minimize animal suffering. As the life of a man is of more importance than the life of a rabbit, it is highly probable that the League will not succeed in its effort to close down the Institution, even by appealing, as is does not scruple to appeal, to native religious feeling in the matter. As a matter of fact the greater part of the funds for the erection of the Institute came from natives of India.

MAURITIUS.

AN EX-GOVERNOR'S REMINISCENCES.

BY SIR HUBERT JERNINGHAM.

IT is not often that an ex-governor writes his reminiscences. But Sir Hubert Jerningham shows us that he could, if he would, and that they would be well worth reading. The "Empire Review" has induced him to write a sketch of Honduras and Mauritius. The former colony interests us little. Mauritius is nearer home. That island he describes as the most beautiful island probably in the world; as historical as it was lovely and as interesting as it was historical; and says, Sir Hubert, I no longer bore a grudge to the stinginess of the British Treasury, for I had more than I expected; nature in all its glory, a people more than attractive, and congenial work where good work had a chance of recognition.

The puzzling feature of Mauritius is the Creole French spoken by the natives. It is still a pathetic, ungrammatical echo of the days of slavery, when the Malagassi from Madagascar were pressed into the service of their French masters in the Ile de France, and somehow or other had to understand and speak French jointly with the work they had to perform.

Nouns of course impressed themselves first upon their memory, and there being no necessity to link them or to qualify them, the Creole "patois" knows neither the article nor the adjective. Some significant verbs also were brought to their knowledge, but they remained in the infinitive, to serve as a noun and it is a fact that Mauritius Creole is perhaps the only spoken language in the world in which it would be impossible to say "God is," for the verb "to be" is non-existent.

Shortly after my arrival I called on the family of one of the principal members of our local legislative assembly and asked whether madame was at home. I was not aware that his mother lived in the same house. The servant at once replied:

"Mo mete fin alle, grand madame fin vini, mo guete li" (literally "My master has finished going away, the senior lady has finished the act of coming in and I am watching her"), which "anglice" meant that though his master was away his master's mother had just come in and he himself was expecting her appearance.

I took the whole to mean that everybody was out and was considerably surprised a few days later to find that I had unintentionally been exceedingly rude.

I afterwards learnt that "grand madame" was always the senior lady residing in a family, just as I found myself, when Governor, to be the "grand papa" of the whole coloured population, who never called me anything else.

Space forbids a series of quaint incidents connected with this peculiar language, in which it is impossible to define any notions "of immensity, space, glory, time or eternity," as remarked a clever professor, M. Baisac, in his studies of the creole "patois"; but I cannot omit a call I made on a beautiful Creole lady whose servant informed me when I asked if she were in: "Madame vaccin, Missie vaccin, tot la case vaccine."

He intended to convey that madame had been vaccinated, all her male relatives, and in fact the whole household had been the same, but it sounded otherwise and made me depart in a hurry.

But if the natives were thus ambiguous the better classes spoke French admirably, and constituted a feature of that delightful land. Remnants for a great part of the exodus from France in the reigns of Louis XIV., Louis XV. and Louis XVI., when the luxury of the Court left little to younger sons of family to live upon unless they emigrated to French colonies, they had not lost their sense of noble bearing, high-born generosity of feeling and well-bred courtesy and kindness, though they had dropped the empty titles which their ancestors had borne, nor is there, except, perhaps, in some parts of Canada, and maybe, in New Orleans, a land where there is, outside of Paris, London, Berlin, Vienna and Rome, a more aristocratic small circle in its highest sense than in Mauritius.

ALAS FOR THEM AND THEIR ISLAND.

In the track of cyclones which yearly make four months of the year a period of intense agony in expectation of the worst, they have gone through such terrible times that one wonders at the courage with which they face the prospects of each uncertain season.

It was my fate to be in charge of the Government in 1892, when on the 29th of April the island was visited by the most terrific cyclone of the century; 1160 deaths and 2000 wounded constituted a hecatomb which appalled and made the strongest nerves tremble thereafter at the slightest breeze.

It is not my intention to recount the horrors of that day of gloom or to dwell on the plucky recovery of that bright island, the key of the Indian Ocean, which it is fervently to be hoped our statesmen will not so ruthlessly disregard as they did Lorenco Marquez, when the late Sir Robert Morier urged upon their predecessors the opportunity of securing it to the Empire, but rather to point out that even in a storm such as the unprecedented one which then well-nigh altogether wrecked the old Ile de France, the winds were not without their touch of irony, and that even the great tragedy was relieved by unwilling comedy.

On this occasion the elements showed partiality to the Mohamedans, who not only escaped from hurt but became the hope of the island, inasmuch as rice, the staple food of the people, was in their granaries, and the granaries were untouched. The cyclone had occurred on a Friday, and the black-letter day to the Christian population became a red-letter Friday in the Mohamedan calendar.

The blasts reached a velocity of 121 miles an hour or a pressure of 67 lb. to the square foot. If the mind dwells on the significance of these figures it is absolutely impossible to conceive anything able to resist such a force. Indeed, nothing did. A column of granite was cut in two; the stoutest iron works were twisted out of shape, and walls nine feet thick were knocked down like a pack of cards, but dovecots in the yards of houses, mere boxes propped up on bamboo stakes which a child could have upset were preserved. Housed pigeons huddled in comfort and were saved where housed human beings were maimed, smashed, killed.

Going through the streets on the morrow of the disaster it was everywhere the same. Houses with their sides rent open, showing still a lamp or inkstand upon a rickety table that had not fallen when all else had been destroyed. Churches literally levelled to the ground but for a side chapel over which a fragile stucco statue of some saint had escaped the general ruin. People having lost their all, except some useless bauble which had persistently stuck to them throughout the awful day as a fetish of misfortune. But

THE MOST RIDICULOUS FEATURE OF THE STORM

was its attack upon clothing. The heroic clergyman of the Church of England Cathedral at Port Louis was struck by the fact which he recorded "that nearly all who were rescued on the night of 29th April, 1892, had been denuded of clothing. This, he wrote, "was specially the case with women. Whether lying dead or whether they succeeded in gaining shelter, it was always the same, they had scarcely a rag left upon them."

Approaching a corner of a street which had been particularly ill-treated, in company with my private secretary we perceived behind a hurricane shutter, which had been wrenched from its window, and was lying half on the ground and half propped against a crumbling wall, some three or four dishevelled heads bobbing up and down in an anxious manner. A discreet inquiry proved the heads to belong to a family of respectable Creole ladies, whose sufferings had proved small in presence of the agonies they were then undergoing, seeing that for twenty-four hours they had had no food, and were so painfully conscious of their nudity that even to satisfy the pangs of hunger modesty forbade their utilising the only article of clothing left to them viz., their boots, and make a run for the nearest standing house.

A parley with these poor females became a necessity; and this was not easy, as the shutter was not very large, and the strategy necessary to keep the ladies behind it from view was complicated.

"N'approchez pas," was the stern command of the elder, who was not particularly attractive.

(Concluded on page 6.)

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE STRENGTH OF THE BOERS.

LONDON, MAY 13.

It is estimated at Pretoria that 16,500 Boers are still in the field.

The enemy are again massing in the Eastern and Western Transvaal.

General Campbell in returning to Middleburg was harassed by 1,000 Boers with four guns.

THE PLAGUE AT THE CAPE.

The total number of cases of bubonic fever at Capetown so far amount to 610, of which 275 have been fatal.

CASUALTIES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 13.

24th April—Slightly wounded—Lieutenant Wodlum, Army Medical Staff.

29th—Prisoner—Captain C. Dennison, Dennison's Scouts.

2nd May—Slightly wounded—Lieutenant Matthew, Kimberley Regiment.

3rd May—Slightly wounded—Lieutenant J. Bellville, 16th Lancers.

4th May—Released—Lieutenant M. C. Minn, Driscoll's Scouts.

5th May—Slightly wounded—Lieutenant Donegan Johannesburg Mounted Rifles.

6th May—Killed—Lieutenant F. Lawson, Benningway Merres Scouts.

7th May—Killed—Lieutenant A. G. Johnston and Captain J. Keily, both of 5th the Victorian Contingent.

8th May—Died of enteric—Lieutenant Spicer, 3rd King's Royal Rifles. Slightly wounded—Lieutenant E. W. Warall, South African Constabulary.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE NEW RUSSIAN LOAN.

LONDON, MAY 12.

The statement that the French Rothschilds would issue the New Russian Loan is confirmed. The loan is supposed to be the result of M. Delcasse's visit to St. Petersburg.

THE ROYAL TOUR.

The Duke and Duchess of Cornwall have gone to Ballarat.

CANADA AND THE QUEEN'S MEMORIAL.

The Victoria Memorial in Canada will be a national Museum at Ottawa.

OBITUARY.

The death is announced of General Barnard, lately Commanding the Madras Army.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, MAY 13.

The P. & O. Company's steamer Oriental, with the English mails of the 3rd instant, left for Bombay at 10 p.m., yesterday.

STEAM FERRY SERVICE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

CALCUTTA, MAY 13.

In consequence of the impossibility of further maintaining the temporary pile bridge across the Kosi river for the safe passage of trains of the newly opened Hajipur-Katihar extension, Tirhoot State Railway, the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company has decided to establish a steam ferry for dealing with the traffic, until a permanent bridge can be opened.

DETAILS FOR CHINA.

The hospital ship Gwalior sailed this morning with only a few details for China, in charge of Lieut.-Colonel Crofts, R.A.M.C., and will return to this port with a large contingent.

PIPED WATER SUPPLY FOR LORALAS.

SIMLA, MAY 13.

Estimates amounting slightly over one lakh of rupees has been sanctioned for a piped water supply for troops at Loralas. The work is to begin immediately.

A PARTY OF WAZIRISTAN MILITIA ATTACKED.

A party of the Southern Waziristan Militia was attacked yesterday between Kajuri Kach and Kashmir Kar. Three men were killed and two wounded and their rifles and ammunition carried off. The offenders are probably Mahsuds.

RETURN OF THE JUBALAND FIELD FORCE.

Orders have been issued for the return to India of the Jubaland Field Force.

THE VICTORIA MEMORIAL FUND.

RAMDURG, MAY 13.

A public meeting was held to-day under the presidency of Shrimant Balasaheb, chief of Ramdurg with a view to raising funds to commemorate the memory of Her Majesty Victoria the Good. Rao Bahadur R. M. Sathe, Ramshastri Puranik and Lakshman Moreshwar Apte made speeches befitting the occasion. The meeting was a great success. The Chief contributed one thousand rupees to the Bombay Victoria Memorial Fund and five hundred to the Calcutta Victoria Memorial Fund.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, 11TH MAY.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Mackinnon left here for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta this morning.

SOUTHAMPTON, 11TH MAY.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer Clyde arrived here this morning.

The Florio Rubattino Company's steamer Besiquo left Hongkong for Bombay on the 11th inst.

The Austrian Lloyds. s. s. Imperatrix from Bombay arrived at Suez on the afternoon of the 11th inst.

The N. Y. K. steamer Kageshima Maru left Colombo for Bombay on 13th and the Miike Maru left Singapore for Hongkong on 11th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 11.

The Liverpool Cotton Market firmer.

Surats quiet.

Good Brownugger 3 15-32.

The Manchester market has been quiet but steady.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	94 1-16
3 per cent. Rentes	101 3-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	108
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	63 1-4
Bar Silver	27 5-16

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 13.

The following appointments are now sanctioned:—Brigadier-General Leach to officiate in Command of the Lahore District, vice General Morton, on leave.

Colonel Wolfe-Murray to act in Command of the Presidency District vice General Leach.

Colonel J. Nixon is to officiate as head of the Intelligence Department, Simla, vice Colonel Wolfe-Murray.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. Masters to officiate as A. Q. M. G., Punjab Command, vice Colonel Nixon.

Colonel F. J. Kempster, A. A. G., Madras is appointed to officiate as Deputy Adjutant General, Punjab, vice Brigadier-General Whitby, proceeding home on leave.

2nd-Lieutenant Newcombe from the 3rd Bombay Infantry is to be Double Company Officer, 2nd Battalion, 3rd Gurkhas.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

It is ruled that the period passed on unattached list by Medical Officers of Volunteers may be reckoned as qualifying towards the service required for promotion.

A report has been called for by the Government of India on the subject of the desirability of obtaining more light tramline materials of the class used at Shanghai, Kwan in China and at Mobilisation base camps at Peshawar and Chaman.

Acting promotions are sanctioned in Non Commissioned ranks of native regiments supplying Non-Commissioned Officers and men to be linked to battalions in China, thereby protecting those lent for active service from being superseded in regard to promotions by juniors in India.

The despatch from India has been sanctioned o four orderlies of Native Cavalry to form the escort for His Majesty's Consul General at Abyssinia.

Major Fell, 1st Scottish Rifles and Captain Dickson and Lieutenant Formby, 1st Wiltshires, have proceeded to South Africa.

Government have arranged with General Gaselee for the purchase and shipment to India of 179 gun mules.

Major-General Wodehouse is confirmed for a first-class district in the Madras Command, vice Major-General Sir E. Elles.

General Meiklejohn, Commanding Rohilkhand District, is proceeding on short leave to Ranikhet. Colonel Gwatkin will command the district in his absence.

Volunteer corps are to be supplied with some 50 and more small flags, for instruction in signalling, the old Semaphore flags and poles being done away with.

A proposal is before Government for increasing the number of signallers maintained by the three companies of Royal Garrison Artillery at Roorkee, and for the grant of prizes to them.

We understand that the proposal to amend the regulations providing for the additional Indian pay of Majors appointed as second in command during the absence of the permanent incumbent has been referred to the Secretary of State.

Colonel De Brath officiates as Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, vice Major-General Maitland, vacated on completion of his tenure of office. Lieutenant-Colonel Wilson officiates as First Deputy Secretary, vice Colonel De Brath.

We understand that Captain H. E. Molesworth, R. G. A., will be tried on three charges in connection with the fatal explosion at Trimulgherry, all involving a breach of the rules regarding the emptying of live shell. The rules provide: (1) that an officer must be present while a shell is being unloaded; (2) that the unloading of shell is not to take place in a gun shed: (3) that only two shells at a time shall be in the place where the unloading is being carried out. Captain Molesworth, it is alleged, had left the gun-shed while the unloading was proceeding, and three shells were brought into the shed instead of two.

It is unlikely that any withdrawal of the regular troops from the Samana Range on the Orakzai border will be made until the Kushalgarh-Kohat-Thall Railway has been finished. Forts Lockhart and Cavagnari which figured so prominently in the early days of the tribal rising of 1897, are now held by the 1st Battalion 5th Gurkhas, and four guns of No. 5 (Bombay) Mountain Battery, the Gurkhas furnishing a detachment for Shinowri. There are no supports nearer than Kohat, as only a detachment of cavalry is at Hangu on the Kohat-Kurram road. The Samana Rifles, it is true, have been raised with a view to their taking over the two forts mentioned; but they cannot yet be considered equal to the important duties which they would have to discharge. The panic which occurred amongst them last year during the cholera epidemic at Kohat, shows that the recruits were far from amenable to discipline; the corps practically ceased to exist for a time. By the time that the railway is finished Kohat will probably have the additional troops which are to be stationed there, and the Samana Rifles will have settled down, even though no military officers are to be attached to them. Then the question of withdrawing the present garrison from Forts Lockhart and Cavagnari will be ripe for decision. If there is the least sign of tribal unrest the withdrawal would scarcely be possible, for the railway would be exposed to damage throughout most of its length beyond Kohat. It may be found necessary in any case to have military posts to guard the line until the tribesmen become familiar with its working, and even begin to use it. Hangu might be made the immediate support to Samana, and the experiment might be tried of handing over one of the forts to the Rifles, the regular troops being reduced by one half. If this arrangement worked well, the second fort might be made over.

BOMBAY DEPARTURES.—Colonel Sapple, Bombay, R. A. M. C., on leave to Mahableshwar.

Muirhead, 2nd Lieutenant, Bengal R. F. A. on duty to Ranikhet.

Lewis, 2nd Lieutenant, Bengal Scottish Rifles, to Chanbatia

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE following is a Preliminary list of Business to be brought forward at a meeting of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for making Laws and Regulations, to be held at Government house, Mahableshwar, on Thursday the 30th May at 3 p.m.:—

I.—Questions asked by honourable Members:—

II.—Papers to be presented to the Council:—

1. Letter from the Government of India, Legislative Department, No. 551, dated the 21st March, 1901—Returning with the assent of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General signified thereon, the authentic copy of the Law to amend the City of Bombay Improvement Act, 1898.

2 Letter from the Government of India, Legislative Department No. 589, dated the—March 1901—Returning, with the assent of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General signified thereon the authentic copy of the Law to further amend the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879.

3. Letter from the Government of India, Legislative Department, No. 628, dated the 28th March. 1901—Returning, with the assent of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General signified thereon, the authentic copy of the Law for the better management of Municipal affairs in Mofussil Towns and Cities.

4. Letter from the Government of India, Legislative Department, No. 727, dated the 23th April, 1901—Returning, with the assent of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General signified thereon, the authentic copy of the Law to amend the Bombay Abkari Act, 1878.

5. Information referred to in the first sentence of the reply to question No. 1 put by the Honourable Mr. Gopal Krishna Gokhale at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 24th August, 1900.

6. Letter from the Chairman Karachi Port Trust, No. PT.—1064, dated the 6th March, 1901, with accompaniment, regarding Bill No. III of 1900; a Bill to amend the Karachi Port Trust Act 1886.]

III.—Bill and orders of the Day:—

A Bill to amend the Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879—First Reading.

THE SIMLA SEASON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY, 9

THE principal social event of the past week has been the pretty wedding of Miss. Becher to Captain Holloway. This has forced the occasion of the first really representative gathering of the season, all Simla being present in their best frocks at Kennedy House, after the ceremony on Saturday to wish the young couple luck. There has also been a friendly little gymkhana during the past few days and a local cricket match at Annandale. With these exceptions there is little of the nature of social events to record.

Influenza still reigns throughout the station and a good deal of other illness is about. Amongst our invalids is the Chief Justice of Allahabad who has been so unfortunate as to be laid up ever since he arrived. The weather too has been against us, the past few days having been stormy to a degree. Simla expects a certain amount of rain in May. Indeed the hillman's harvest fares ill when the traditional downpour of the Sipi Fair day fails us. This year the storms have been both earlier and more severe than usual. The high gusty wind and cold drenching showers that have spent themselves upon us, however, have been fortunately unaccompanied by hail, so the fruit crop which has been growing yearly in importance, in these hills, since the introduction by Sir Edward Buck, of the English apple, has so far escaped serious injury.

Our bad weather appears in this instance to have been due to an offshoot of the cyclones which have swept up from the direction of the Arabian Sea. The rain reported from the Punjab plains and the heavy snowfall recorded in Chitral and Drosh, all point to a disturbance of considerable magnitude. Its coming from the South so early in the season, is distinctly unusual. It provokes the more comment here owing to the news published by the Meteorological Department from South Africa and Egypt. This is to the effect that the trade winds have been of unusual force in the South African region, and have given an exceptionally wet season there, also that the rains in the Soudan have broken early. Now South Africa receives its rains from South East trades which afterwards work northwards through the lake regions of the dark continent, then water the Abyssinian highlands and the Soudan, and eventually carve across the Arabian Sea to strike India in the shape of the South West Monsoon. Arrangements have been made by by Mr. Eliot, this season, to obtain reliable information by cable of the termination of the wet season in South Africa. Should this occur punctually it will indicate that the moisture-laden atmospheric strata are duly following the sun northwards in its annual migration. On the other hand, should the South African wet season be unduly prolonged, it will cause anxiety as to the prospects of the Indian monsoon. The forecasting of the rains must remain largely conjectural until an unbroken series of observing stations has been established to track the cloud bearing winds from their cradle south of New Zealand, through the African Continent to India. Enough broken information is meanwhile available to tempt the Meteorological Department to prophecy. How the unduly early indications of monsoon influences, which undoubtedly exist this season, however, should rightly be interpreted is a matter on which every possible variety of surmise is permissible. On the one hand they may be premature and hence likely to be followed by delay in the establishment of the monsoon by weakness after it has begun. On the other, they may be symptoms of unusual pronounced monsoon conditions manifesting themselves, for this reason, earlier than is usually the case and hence likely to mean abundant rainfall in season. The official pronouncement on the matter should issue in about three week's time when the public will be able to take choice of the various alternative probabilities that will be presented to them. The ryot, who is the person principally concerned, has his own theory of meteorology, meanwhile, and will sow or abstain entirely irrespective of what the scientists predict.

Among the quieter pleasures of the season music is likely, as usual, to holds its own. The concert in aid of the S. P. G. Mission this afternoon was well attended, Lady Palmer and a number of representative members of society being present. The programme which was varied, was cut short by the absence of Mrs. Arthur Mayne and Colonel Clarke who were both confined to the house with influenza. Mrs. Bingley's recitation of "Retrospection" was full of vigor and feeling, and Miss G. Toussaint's execution of Caopin's "Ballad in A flat" was in the excellent style which Simla has learned to expect from her. Perhaps the number most appreciated was Miss Annie Watson's rendering of "Abide With Me" which charmed the audience with its expression and sweetness.

An experiment of more than local importance is in progress here in the construction of an extensive series of iron sewers of small calibre. They are being laid down the principal spurs from different parts of the station and are arranged so as to be capable of direct linking up with almost all the houses. They terminate at the lower end each in a separate installation where the sewage will be purified by modern biological methods. The main lines are well advanced, the tracks being out a large portion of the line laid and the arrival of the bent sections of piping only being awaited from Europe to complete them. The system of sewage disposal hitherto in force in Simla has admitted of a good deal of the soild fouling to which sanitary authorities now attribute most of the enteric that has become such a curse in the cantonments of Upper India. The new system will entirely obviate this defect, and its completion is consequently being awaited with a good deal of interest. Should it prove as efficient and economical as seems likely will be the case it will probably be widely adopted elsewhere. In cantonments in the plains, the difficulty of obtaining sufficient fall for the sewage pipes has hitherto stood in the way of anything of the kind. An important paper by Major Roberts, I.M.S., just published in the Scientific Memoirs of Medical Officers of the Army of India, however, shows how this objection can be overcome in a practical manner by sinking the biological receiving tanks to a depth below the ground, when the affluent is pumped into a high level channel. In hill stations the system requires no such complication.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

Handicap Allowances and Result of the Race sailed on Saturday.

YACHTS HANDICAP RACE.

Names of Boats.	All'ce. M	Owners.	Time of Start. H M	Time of Arrival. H M S
Stella	5	Col H W Boyd	3 27	5 9 0
Forella	Scr	Mr C T Scovell	3 32	5 9 0
Pixie	27	Mr R K Smetham	3 05	5 11 0
Nanta	12	Mr G T Oliver	3 20	5 11 30
Hulda	42	Mr C W Coo	2 50	5 15 0

Course No 16—10·6 miles. Wind—W N W, Strength moderate to strong. 1st Prize won by Stella and 2nd Prize won by Forella.

TOMTIT CLASS RACE.

Names of Boats.	Owners.	Arrival at Ho island
Titmouse	Mr R H H Hopkins	First
Tomtit	Dr F M Gibson	Second

Course No 15—9·4 miles. 1st Prize won by Titmouse.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad Prantej Railway for the week ending 30th March, amounts to Rs. 3,796, a decrease on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 1,661; the total earnings from 1st January to 30th March shows Rs. 52,017, a decrease on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 21,922.

A STUTTGART message says that the German naval authorities are interested in the submarine experiments made in Lake Constance by the inventor Gucl, who succeeded in sinking to a depth of 100 metres. The trials are being carried out with much secrecy.

MR. FREDERICK BACK, General Manager of the Tasmanian Government Railways, has tendered his resignation, which has been received with regret. Mr. Back has accepted the post of Managing Director of the Chillagoe Railway and Mines Company of Queensland.

AT the forthcoming May general meeting of the Royal Yacht Squadron, the "Yachting World" says, the King will resign the commodoreship and become patron of the club, which latter position has become vacant through the death of her late Majesty the Queen. The Marquis of Ormonde, the present vice-commodore, will be nominated as the King's successor.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

OPENING CRICKET SEASON.

'VARSITY NOTES.

ENGLISH CUP TIE.

LONDON, APRIL 23.

Unlike wild partridges after their flight, it doesn't take Light and Dark Blues long to settle down. Already Cantabs generally are in the very thick of sport and pastime, while Oxonians—who re-assembled last Saturday—have commenced in real earnest. Glorious weather now prevails, and we look like having some ideal cricket weather thus early, a consummation devoutly to be wished! By the way, a learned divine has thought fit to say just lately that "athletics now assumed the dimensions of a calamity at the Universities." It is from no personal experience of his own, I am sure and happily (as the late President Lincoln once said) the value of an opinion altogether depends upon the sort of person holding it." As an old Oxford man, however, he might remember that the most honoured names in the cricket and football field, etc., have sprung from the very colleges which have long stood first in mental and literary power.

"Do people play better cricket than they did?" Opinions differ greatly, of course. One might epitomise the truth by saying that they hit loose bowling better. Hitting (like playing the violin) is a matter of education, depending upon your tools and your experience. When a man had a hook to bat with, he was compelled to hook every ball to the side which nature points out. When he got the present bat to deal with, and three stumps to guard, he naturally learnt to keep his weapon straighter, and to hit in that position also—in fact, to drive. His offensive tactics were governed by his defensive necessities. Individuals grow wiser, and so do nations; and the cut, the old leg-hit, the draw, the new form of leg-hit, and finally what they call in cricket phraseology, "the Cambridge poke," supplemented the original drive As the bowling was not so straight as the old under-hand stuff, the power of making fresh hits supervened. It would be foolish to deny that more balls are hit in more different places and different methods than was the case years ago. But whether the game is played throughout as scientifically, whether bowlers are better—they are certainly not so straight and fielders more careful, is quite another story. In batting, it must be aknowledged that the rising stars of the present day are more numerously brilliant. There are Tritons among the minnows. It is with pride that modern 'Varsity men point to the doughty deeds of "Ranji," "Tip" Foster, Charles Fry, &c., and mark how they get runs safely and easily off good balls, and bow all-round they hit. Old-timers justly admired Fuller Pitch, referring all other batting to his standard. However, I fancy that dozens of modern batsmen would get twice as many runs off the same bowling as that renowned ancient, and that without causing a pang to the most regid precisian. Clearly it is not altogether the bad bowling (as alleged) which has improved the batting. It is regrettable that J. E. Raphael (Merchant Taylors), of whom Oxonian cricketers expected so much this term, badly injured himself during the vacation. This is bad luck both ways, and may mean his turning up next term instead of this.

Several complaints have been sent by Oxonians, bitterly complaining of the feeble staff of professional bowlers engaged in The Parks year after year. "One or two cracks are engaged for the first fortnight perhaps, but the rank and file are simply second and third-raters," says one gentleman. He is not the first to complain, for the same grievance has been to the fore for years. "It is vastly different at Fenner's," says another gentlemen, and he is right but, then, circumstances alter cases. Fenner's is the property of the C. U. C. C., hence they charge an admission fee for every match, and are consequently "oofy"—to adopt a vulgarism. "Per contra," The Parks is the property of Oxford University, who strictly taboo anything in the nature of gate-money, which makes all the difference. Frankly speaking, the O. U. C. C. cannot afford to employ too many class bowlers under present conditions. Perhaps some day they will also have a ground of their own, and then the question of a better ground-staff will acquire a new and deserved importance. Until then Dark Blue cricketers must, perforce, made the best of matters. As a matter of fact, however, things are not nearly so black as painted by sunry corresponderts. Some of the bowlers engaged this year for instance are quite sound practice ditto. "Mon refisit-rates" (one refusal no rebuff) is evidently the motto of the American University athletes. Swearing they would never consent, they have at last consented to meet Oxford and Cambridge in September next—the 21st for choice. This alters the position considerably, and the meeting in New York will now almost certainly take place. One thing is certain: the Yankees will have to be in tip-top form to beat the Sister Blues, who will be strongly represented in every event. Naturally enough, the Canadian Universities wish to take opportunity by the hand and arrange a meeting with Oxford and Cambridge also. Until the formal challenge arrives nothing can be said—yea or nay—but the English team is nothing loth to take on the double event, yet it is best not to anticipate. By-the-way, both Oxford and Cambridge will antagonise Dublin University at cricket this year, after the Lord's match, and the query has been permitted "Why not an athletic tussle also? Why not indeed? haven't I been asking that question in the "Athletic News' for the past six or seven years?

How historically true is the well-known epigram of the House of Austria! A perfect epidemic of marrying and being given in marriage obtains just now, and prominent 'Varsity sportsmen appear badly bitten by it. Among others who are giving hostages to Fortune in this respect are Messrs. Harcourt Gold (the well-known Oxford stroke and coach) A. H. D. Steel (another Oxford rowing "Blue") F. E. Smith (of Oxford Rugby football renown). &c. Lord Grimston (yet another Oxford rowing "Blue") came of age on Wednesday last. It is quite a new feature to find a Grimston a "Wetbob" by the way, and an old Etonian. They have generally been at Harrow, and have distinguished themselves at cricket. The young Oxonian's grandfather captained the Harrow XI. in 1827, and his name was one of the earliest on the roll of the M.C.C. And who does not remember old "Bob" Grimston?—as he was called by his familiars. Other events of passing interest may be briefly permitted.

Prince "Ranji" is taking a long time to recover from his attack of influenza.—Capital fixture-lists have been arranged by the respective lawn-tennis clubs for the current season.—It is said that the Rev. H. Gray (Cambridge) will accompany the athletic team to New York.—Boats on the new shortened principle will be used on both Isis and Cam this Term.—The Cantabs should be exceptionally powerful at cycling this year.—It is hoped that many Light and Dark Blues will compete at the A.A.A. championships this year if exigencies of the "schools" permit.

The virtual opening of the cricket season at Old Trafford was favoured by perfect summerlike weather on Monday and there was a good staff for practice at the nets on the new ground. Mr. A. C. MacLaren was also on the ground, and though during the winter he has suffered from rheumatism, he is now quite well again, and by dint of early practice hopes to be in his old form for the first County match with Hampshire. Only net practice was indulged in yesterday. The turf at Old Trafford is in magnificent condition, this remark applying not only to the pitch but to the whole of the field. The fine weather of the past few days has had a wonderful effect on the turf, and with the heavy roller and mower at work the ground will be in splendid condition for the first club match on Saturday next, when the Manchester Club will be opposed by Stockport. Among the members of the ground staff at practice was J. H. Vernon, who comes from Blackpool with a reputation as a good bowler with a fast pace. It is satisfactory to learn that Arthur Paul, who has for some weeks been staying at Colwyn Bay, is now able, with the assistance of a nurse, to take advantage of the glorious summer weather, and venture into the open air. The reports about Briggs are not so satisfactory, and there appears to be little chance of his removal from Cheadle—at any rate, for some time to come.

The members of the Yorkshire cricket eleven commenced their preliminary practices at the Headingley Ground Leeds, on Monday, a full day's exercise taking place in glorious weather. In addition to a long spell at the nets, useful field practice was indulged in and generally speaking there was every indication of the team being able to commence the season a fortnight hence in good form. The amateurs present were Lord Hawke, Frank Mitchell, and T. L. Taylor, but as the latter was not very well he only had a short stay on the ground. All the regular professionals were present with Lees Whitehead, the twelfth man, who has been fulfilling a winter engagement at Harrismith, in South Africa. The following colts were also included in the practising party:—Hirst (Henley), H. Denton (Thornes), H. Myers (Yeadon), G. J. Glossop Leeds, J. Hardron (Rockwood), T. Walker (Peterborough) C.—Clarkson (Halifax) C. W. Ingleby (Leeds) and W. Bedford (Morley). Other colts appeared at later practices, day by day. S. Hirst has been engaged as professional at Uddingstone. Scotland Bedford) a fast right arm bowler with an easy action and round the corner run was sought after by Essex, but Yorkshire refused consent to his transfer and were supported in this action by the M.C.C. Ingleby is the colt who was tried once by Lancashire in the season 1899. The Committee have the choice of 41 colts, that being the number of applicants for a trial on the official list.

Next Saturday at Leeds the representatives of Batley and Warrington will meet in the final of the Northern Union Cup Competition. Of course, in each interested county opinion is very strong as to the result. Lancashire men regard the preformance of Warrington as being very consistent all through, and the fact that in all the rounds they had to meet Yorkshire clubs, and in the third the formidable Bradford team—the champions of the Broad-acred shire—and yet managed to defeat every rival, gives them hope that in the great effort of next Saturday they will be able to put the proper climax on a brilliant career. On the other hand Yorkshire enthusiasts point with glowing confidence to Batley's previous successes. They are the only club that can boast of having won the Cup twice since its institution, and those triumphs were won in the first two years, and it is said that the style of play which was so deadly then is the same style which up to now operated so wonderfully in the various rounds of the tournament. Tradition is something, and reputation means a lot. But after all, the mood of the men on the day of the encounter is the most vital element to be considered. Experience and age may tell, but youth will be served, and it may be that Warrington's speed and skill may bring victory. At the same time it is impossible to shut the eyes to Batley's chances, and with so many things being equal it will be more judicious to say at this stage, may the better team win.

The Castleford and Yorkshire Union clubs are about to lose a capable three-quarter back in Avery Jones, who is shortly to leave England to take up an appointment in north-east Rhodesia. Jones was in the Cambridge team that defeated Oxford by a goal to nothing in 1895, his companions in the three-quarter line being W. L. Bunting, O. G. Mackie, and H. T. Wallis. Recently he has journeyed regularly from the North Riding to Castleford to assist Mr. Arthur Hartley's clever amateur team, and he has rendered conspicuous service both to that club and to the Yorkshire county amateurs.

Even at the Crystal Palace no such crowd has ever been seen as that which collected on Saturday. Two years ago 80,000 people saw a final Cup tie This year, according to the authorities, the attendance was nearly 115,000. The day was perfect—or would have been if the match had been at cricket. A perfectly undimmed sun and a cool breeze kept even the London atmosphere clear. The special trains brought down 30,000 "supporters" from Sheffield, but it was clear from the moment that the two teams trotted out from the pavilion that Tottenham Hotspurs were the favourites. It was natural. The crowd was a London crowd, and in the football world it has been felt for years as a reproach that the South of England has done so badly in the Cup ties. The prevailing sentiment was that of a fight between South and North, and it had the momentum of a whole season's interest in the combat to give it force. The Hotspurs, who played in white, started with their faces to the sun and the wind, and for ten minutes or so, they seemed to be outclassed. Some of the players were new and nervous as compared with the international veterans, such as Needham and Bennett, to whom they were opposed. At first Needham did as he liked. He dribbled beautifully, drew off several players, and then passed to his unencumbered forwards. The expected soon happened, and after a bout of pretty short passing, originated by Needham, a goal was kicked from close quarters. The effect upon the crowd was wonderful to watch. The tiers of heads shook as from one cause, and together with the movement of applauding hands and waving cards, they gave the appearance of an aspen forest in a gust of wind. Any rousing feature of the play repeated the effect, but the gust seemed stronger when the Hotspurs gathered the applause. The game completely changed after this goal and the South team recovered from its nervousness. The contest between the two elevens was one of build rather than of style. The Northerners were smaller and much quicker on the ball, but outpaced when it came to a sprint down the wings. Again and again the Hotspurs lost chances by steadying the ball too carefully and dwelling on it. After a little give-and-take play there was a fine run down the left wing, and a corner resulted. It was beautifully kicked, very fast and not too high, and Foulke, who was a little slow in getting across the goal, was just too late to stop the ball being headed through in the right corner. From this time the Hotspurs began to get all the best of the game, and whenever they were threatened Tait, who played throughout with great dash, always relieved the pressure. But the sun was a considerable handicap, and Sheffield showed skill in kicking high and well forward. Once they very nearly scored on the right wing, but Clawley threw himself down and fisted away.

At half-time the score was still one all, and as the sun was still bright and the wind considerable (though not quite down the ground) the Hotspurs looked likely to win After a considerable pause they began with great vigour. Brown in the centre played a cool and strategic game, and Smith on the outside right again showed himself one of the fastest forwards in England. The dryness of the turf suited him exactly, and when he got started he raced away from Morris. But the third goal came from a run on the other wing. The ball was rushed down very fast, centred, passed out to the right, recentred, and shot through at close quarters. Even at such distance however, so light was the ball, it was kicked against the crossbar, from which it bounded into the net. The shouting was immense. In such a multitude even a common sigh became a roar in exclamation at a miskick or a bellow at an unpopular decision, and when the people meant shouting the noise passed comparison. Whether it was due or not to the extreme heat, the game, as football, degenerated till the end. Both sides seemed to have only one idea—to feed their stronger wing and Bennett on one side and Smith on the other had all the work. Once Sheffield looked like getting a goal, but again kicked too high. Tottenham Hotspurs more than once came near scoring, but each time lost their chance by taking excessive time to steady the ball. At last Bennett, making a fine dash, got right up to the goalkeeper, who seemed to have made an almost miraculous defence. For nearly a minute the crowd was kept waiting for the decision. The disappointment was considerable when it was held that Clawley had been driven behind the line before he saved the ball. The same tactics of feeding the wings was continued after this, and there were several critical moments. But the game seemed to have lost spirit. Once, after a foul had been given near goal, Sheffield might have scored, but shot too high. Again, and on the other wing, Smith was often dangerous, but when time was called nothing further had happened. On the whole, after the ten first minutes Tottenham had the best of the game. If it were not for Needham they would certainly be voted the better team. One really brilliant half back, however, is inestimable. Sir Redvers Buller was to have given the Cup and medals, and he was supported by the Lord Mayor and Mayoress of Sheffield.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

AN adjourned meeting of the Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Corporation Hall Mr. D. E. Wacha presiding.

THE IMPROVEMENT TRUST'S SCHEMES.

THE PROPOSED ROAD FROM CARNAC BRIDGE TO QUEEN'S ROAD.

The Corporation considered a communication from the Commissioner, forwarding for information, copy of Government resolution, dated 17th January on the City Improvement Trust's scheme No. 2 from Carnac Bridge to Queen's Road, and the following letter from the Secretary to the Trust:—

"I am directed to acknowledge receipt of Mr. Burke's letter of the 26th October last in reference to the Trustees' Street Scheme No. II from Carnac Bridge to Queen's Road. This letter was duly considered by the Improvement Committee whose views are contained in their report of the 8th March, 1901 of which a copy together with copies of the 2 plans therein referred to are attached. The report was dealt with by the Board at their meeting on the 2nd instant when it was resolved that the report should be adopted except in regard to the width of the main artery. Before deciding on this point it was considered necessary to call for comparative estimates of the cost of the whole scheme for a 60 feet and an 80 feet road including the extension of such road to the G. I. P. Railway on the east, and I am to say that the decision of the Board in this matter will be communicated to the Corporation in due course. It will be observed that the final decision of the Board with regard to this scheme involves the abandonment of certain land already notified for acquisition and, on the other hand, the taking up of certain land in addition to the areas already so notified. Steps will be taken to prepare correct lists of such lands, and to conform to the requirements of Section 29 (2) (c) of Act IV of 1898, in view of the necessary notifications being published later on."

The Hon. Mr. Mehta said that ordinarily they should have very little to do with regard to the item which was now before them except to record it. He found from the resolution of the Government that the sanction which was given by the Government to the street scheme No. II of the City Improvement Trust was not a valid one. After reading the section 28 of the City Improvement Trust Act, Mr. Mehta said that when the Government gave sanction to the scheme No. II they ought to have had before them detailed plans of the scheme, showing its exact cost. It was a most important point that Government should have the means of ascertaining the exact cost of the scheme. Unless the plans and estimates were given by the City Improvement Trust, the Government would not be in a position to grant the sanction. As the City Improvement Trust had not complied with the provisions of the City Improvement Act, and had not supplied all the details as to cess, the sanction given by the Government to the scheme No. II was invalid. He would move a proposition, and if any of the representatives of the Corporation on the Board of the City Improvement Trust would give a satisfactory explanation with regard to this matter, he would not press the second part of his proposition. Mr. Mehta then proposed that the memorandum from the Commissioner be recorded, and that the Corporation were not satisfied that all the legal conditions required to be fulfilled before the sanction of the Government could be given had been observed in this case, and the President be requested to draw the attention of the Government to this matter.

Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla said that he had been asked to submit some explanation with regard to the point raised by Mr. Mehta. The wording of the Improvement Act showed that the Trust should submit ample plans and estimates of any of their schemes before obtaining the sanction of the Government. The Trust had fulfilled the provisions of the Act as they had submitted the detailed costs of the scheme No. II. The total costs included the costs of constructing roads and drainage and every other detail that was required by the Act. All the requisitions of the Act had been complied with in this matter. The scheme was originally notified as a street scheme for a 40 feet road from the Queen's road to the Carnac Bridge. When the papers relating to the scheme came before the Corporation, a committee appointed by the Corporation expressed their opinion that the width of the road should be sixty feet. A further question then arose as to whether the road should be carried still further north. Eventually the Corporation decided that the road should go further north. Under these circumstances with a view to giving effect to the wishes of the Corporation the original scheme had to be considerably modified. The scheme was three times altered, and it was very difficult to determine the exact position of the cross roads, but the estimates with regard to them had been given. He did not think it was absolutely necessary to show all the cross roads comprised in the street scheme.

Mr. Hormasji S. Vakil regretted that Mr. Rebsch, the chairman of the City Improvement Trust was not present. On the 15th of April last when a matter connected with the City Improvement Trust was discussed in the Bombay High Court, Mr. Rebsch was the only gentleman, connected with the Trust present there. None of the four representatives of the Corporation could put in an appearance (laughter). It was an extremely important matter in which half the City was concerned. It was a matter which came before the Corporation from time to time. In the High Court with regard to street schemes Nos. 4 and 5 the counsel for the Trustees was instructed to state in answer to a question by the learned judge, the Hon. Mr. Badrudin Tyabji, that the schemes could not be submitted to the Government for sanction, the reason being that although the schemes were before the Trustees, they were bound to submit accurate detailed estimates of the exact cost. Now that intimation differed from what Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula had stated. Mr. Ibrahim thought that the Trustees might submit any scheme and it was competent for them to alter it to any extent if they chose to do so. If Mr. Rebsch had been present, he would have enlightened them as to the matter.

Mr. Jafferbhai Rahimtula said he agreed with Mr. Mehta who on a former occasion had said that a sanitary survey of the whole City was necessary before any schemes were undertaken.

Mr. Baptista did not think the representation should be sent to Government as it would only lay themselves open to another slap. He suggested that the matter should be deferred to the end of the agenda. No doubt, he added, Mr. Mehta's influence is great and if he says a thing is so and so the Corporation will adopt it (laughter).

Mr. Mehta in replying said he wondered if Mr. Baptista ever thought of the propriety of making such a statement which he took as an insult to the Corporation.

Mr. Baptista: I rise to a point of personal explanation.

Mr. Mehta: You can't rise to a point of personal explanation in the middle of a speech.

Mr. Baptista: I want your ruling Mr. Chairman and not Mr. Mehta's.

The President ruled Mr. Baptista out of order. He must wait till Mr. Mehta had finished.

Mr. Mehta observed that it was disrespectful to the Corporation to suggest that they would adopt anything without considering it on its merits. Mr. Baptista was a new member and probably when he had more experience he would better realise the responsibilities of his position. Replying to Mr. Ibrahim he said the latter had absolutely confessed that he (Mr

had been agitating for a long time on this subject and it had gradually appeared that the conservancy carts were not adequate for the requirements of the City.

Dr. Dinshaw Master seconded the motion which was adopted.

THE SANITARY CONDITION OF THE CITY.

Mr. Jafferbhai Rahimtula moved that the Corporation record a letter from the Commissioner stating that he had a considerable amount of detailed information regarding the sanitary condition of the various parts of the City collected under the direction of the Divisional Health Officers. This, he added, would undoubtedly be of material assistance when the question of making further official representation to the Improvement Trust has to be considered. It would, however, in his opinion be inadvisable to take any further action at present as the Board has already six schemes in hand and a seventh, that relating to Mandvi Koliwada, is under consideration.

Mr. Baptista moved as an amendment that the information referred to be laid before the Corporation.

The amendment was adopted.

FIRE BRIGADE STATION AT MANDVI.

On the motion of Mr. Mehta the Corporation recorded a letter from the Commissioner forwarding tracings showing suitable alternative sites for a fire brigade station at Mandvi and further action was deferred until the receipt of maps promised by the Improvement Trust, one of whose schemes touched the locality.

The Corporation adjourned till Thursday.

MUTUAL PROVIDENT AND GUARANTEE SOCIETY, LD.

THE fifteenth ordinary general meeting of this Society was held on Saturday, Mr. Janardhan Gopal presiding.

The directors in their annual report stated that the society continues to assist the poor families of its deceased members, the total payments made to such families during the year under review having amounted to Rs. 42,751-13-10. This amount was, of course, distributed in accordance with the classes of membership of the deceased members, the highest payment made to a family was Rs. 2,000, whereas the lowest was Rs. 375. Since the formation of the Society no less than 425 families have reaped the benefits of the Society; the total sums paid to them down to the 28th February last amounted approximately to the sum of Rs.4,13,000. The directors regret that notwithstanding this help accorded by the Society from time to time, it is not as adequately supported as they could wish, and they think the members of the society should consider it as one of their duties to influence new members to join. The collapse of similar institutions of late years has, no doubt, been one of the causes working against our receiving that help which we have a right to expect. The directors are, however, glad to report that this year, at all events, there has been some improvement in the number of new members joining over that of last year (48 new members having been admitted this year as against 20 last year), and they earnestly trust that every member will be in a position to send forward at least one member every year to the society. With very few additions to the membership roll and the increasing number of cessations by deaths during these years of plague and famine, the Society has had to struggle hard to meet the payments from the annual revenue. They are, however, glad to observe that owing to the economical and careful management of the Secretaries, the society has been able up to now to successfully tide over the difficulties and to give entire satisfaction to the public by way of prompt settlement of death claims. The mortality amongst members still continues very high and compares very unfavourably with our estimate for our table of premium. There were 52 deaths in the Society last year, and the total sum payable thereon was also about as much as that on the deaths for the previous year. It will be seen from the accounts that the expenses of the Society still continue to be kept as low as possible, the Secretaries still working for a remuneration of only Rs. 125 per month. Three death claims, amounting to Rs. 3,362-8-0 have been credited to the Profit and Loss Account this year, as they have been barred by limitation and no demand was made therefore for over three years. The balance sheet and revenue account, show a profit of this year's working of Rs. 2,250-13-4, and this is credited to the guarantee fund of the Society, which now amounts to Rs. 26,062-13-1. During the year under review there were 48 members admitted to the society, out of which 40 are males and 8 females. The numbers of members struck off the roll during the year has been 70: of these 52 had been struck off owing to deaths, and 18 for having failed to pay their contribution. The present number of members on the roll is 2,054.

The report and balance sheet were adopted. Messrs. E. R. Smetham, Janardhan Gopal and Dr. G. B. Prabhaker were re-elected directors. Mr. Isaac Moses Cazee was elected one of the auditors and the secretaries and managers were thanked for having worked the Society's affairs satisfactorily and economically.

BIRTHDAY DURBAR AT LIMBDI.

FRIDAY being the birthday of H. H. the Maharana Shree Sir Juswatsingjee, K. C. I. E., Thakore Saheb of Limbdi the whole town was en fete. The morning was ushered in by the thunders of canon and a magnificent Durbar was held towards noon in the spacious and richly decorated Durbar Hall. It was attended by all the high functionaries of the state, the leading citizens, and heads of various communities, and presented altogether a superb appearance. After the usual ceremony attending the occasion, including the recitation of various benedictory verses and shloks, composed specially for the occasion by learned Pundits, had been gone through, the Jain Jyot Trasarak and Tatwa Shodhak Association presented an address to H. H. In the address, the body after referring to the unique magnanimity as well as the capacity exhibited by H. H. in the diverse measures towards the mitigation of the tremendous famine calamity last year, touched upon the vast monetary sacrifices it involved. Speaking in rather a melancholy and anxious tone of the abnormal failure of crops, and the consequent semi-famine in the State, this year, the address alluded with pride and exultation to the highly generous and considerate spirit, with which H. H. tried to allay that State by giving a very laudable impetus to the revivifying and furthering of the cause of agriculture by purchasing cows and plough bullocks and giving them away to cultivators on small and easy instalments. It went on to point out the writing off of large and significent assessment dues amounting to an enormous aggregate, and the further concessions in the land revenue demands both in cash and kind, granted in sole consideration of the much circumscribed and straitened capacities of the poor agriculturists, after the disastrous famine and succeeding large failure of the present year. The address in concluding, paid an enthusiastic tribute to the high discernment, and wisdom and virtues of the Thakore Sahib and wished him a long reign of the prosperity, health and happiness.

The Thakore Sahib in an eloquent and characteristic reply, while expressing his high appreciation of the kind sentiments, and observing that all that his humble efforts could do was but in fulfilment of the obligations imposed upon him, as a ruler disclaimed his title to any such credit as was paid to him, and earnestly prayed to the Almighty to shower choice blessings upon Edward VII the King-Emperor with health and happiness, under whose benign reign all were happy.

After performances by the court musicians, followed by the distribution of atter and pan supari, the proceedings of the Durbar terminated.

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FIRE AT COLABA.

ABOUT 10-45 yesterday forenoon, a fire broke out in Colaba, dangerously near to the stores of cotton stocked on the Cotton Green. On the land belonging to the Colaba Land and Mill Company on the Sassoon Dock side of the main road, a large number of bales are stored. Between them and Thomas Street or what is known as Colaba Bazaar, there is a space unoccupied by cotton. The portion of this land nearest to Thomas Street is occupied by native dwellings and within an enclosing stone wall was a long range of cattle stables. The west end of the stables is bounded by an inhabited chawl and at the east end is the Colaba Fire Station. About a quarter to eleven this morning smoke and flames were seen issuing from the stables, and among the first to notice the outbreak was Superintendent Champ of the Fire Brigade who was in his quarters at the time. The stables were built entirely of timber and tiles, and in the roof were lofts stored with hay. This highly inflammable material was speedily in a great blaze, and sending forth huge volumes of smoke which quickly drew crowds of people to the neighbourhood. At the moment of the outbreak there were 258 buffaloes in the stables and Superintendent Champ and his men at once turned their attention to rescuing the cattle. This they successfully and quickly accomplished after heroic efforts, every one of the animals being removed unhurt. The Colaba fire engine was on the spot, but a slight delay occurred for want of water, and when the hose were directed on to preventing the fire spreading to the adjoining buildings. There was no hope of saving the structure and the roof and sides speedily fell in and nothing remained but the charred timbers of the frame work and the mass of burning material inside what had been the stables. The fire gave out a terrific heat, but in half an hour it was extinguished, leaving naught but a blackened and smoking ruin. At one time the fire brigade quarters at one end were threatened, and at the other end the roof of the native chawl began to smoke, but it was quickly noticed and water poured on. Before the fire was put out, there were altogether three fire engines on the spot, and streams of water were sent in from every side. The stables were let by the Colaba Land and Mill Co. to Sheuram Doogaram who sub-let them to about twenty cattle owners. The building was fully insured for Rs. 15,000, and in addition to the loss of the structure, there is the damage caused by the destruction of hay and several carts. It is surmised that the fire was caused by one of the tenants smoking in the hay loft.

RAILWAY PROSECUTION AT KALYAN.

ON Saturday, before Mr. B. C. Khogkar, Mamlatdar and First Class Magistrate of Kalyan, Mr. W. Chas. Lewis of the G. I. P. Railway, charged Juggeshwar Gopethar, a purdesi vegetable merchant, with cheating the Railway Company in respect of seven annas by carrying with him more luggage than he was entitled to under the rules. Juggeshwar, who was known to be an old offender, was detected by Mr. Wood the Station Master and placed before the Magistrate on the 7th instant for a breach of section 112 of the Railway Act, but as the Magistrate said he thought the accused would have to be discharged owing to section 112 not applying to the case, the case was adjourned till Saturday, to enable Mr. Lewis to appear for the prosecution.

The evidence having been gone through, Mr. Lewis addressed the Court and said :—He was aware that section 112 (a) of the Railway Act did not apply to the case and that notwithstanding he had, on a previous occasion, charged the same accused before Mr. P. H. Dustoor, at the Mazagon Police Court, under the existing Bye-Laws of the Company for referring to the "Conditions upon which passengers and their luggage were booked;" "Free allowance after weighment," "Excess Luggage," and "prepayment of charges," etc. and referring also to "sanctioned rules under Chapter II part II of the General Rules" all of which were consistent with, and covered by Section 47 (1) and 47 (b) of the Railway Act, the Magistrate, Mr. P. H. Dustoor, found himself helpless to fine or punish the man. The Magistrate, (Mr. Dustoor) on referring to Section 47 (2) of the Railway Act which limits the fine to the extent of 50 Rs. remarked, that "while the railway administration had certainly taken the precaution to frame Rules and Bye-Laws in compliance with the Section, they had failed on the other hand to take advantage of the same power invested in them under the Section to "provide" a fine for a breach of the rules, he was therefore unable to deal with the case and discharged the accused. In the present case Mr. Lewis asked that the accused be dealt with under Section 417 of the Indian Penal Code for "cheating." Mr. Lewis said the accused was an old offender and produced four previous records against him, two of which the accused owned to.—The accused had been warned several times and was in the habit of successfully carrying backwards and forwards systematically, large quantities of merchandise and bazaar supplies, from and to the Bombay and Kalyan Markets, "unbooked," by borrowing other people's Season Tickets and dishonestly inducing the Company's Staff to grant him "Extra free allowances of luggage" which he was not entitled to and thereby defrauding the Railway Company out of its legal dues. He was in this way carrying on a profitable business to himself with a considerable loss to the Company. The Magistrate being satisfied with the evidence, convicted the accused and sentenced him to undergo 15 days' rigorous imprisonment.

THANA NEWS.

OUR local correspondent, writing on Sunday, says:—Rao Bahadur Hari Vinayek Sathe, Deputy Superintendent of Revenue Survey, has been appointed Personal Assistant to the Collector of Thana in connection with the Land Revenue Settlement in the Salsette (Thana) Taluka.

At a general meeting of the Thana Municipality, held in the Municipal Hall a few days ago, the following gentlemen have been elected members of a Special Committee, with a view to frame Bye-Laws under the provisions of the (new) District Municipal Act of 1901:—Khan Bahadur Dr. Framroze Ardesir Moos, Rao Bahadur Dad Govind Gupte and Mr. Cowasji Byramji Diwecha.

At a special meeting of the managing committee of the Chandrasenlya Kayastha Prabhoo Education Society, Thana, held under the chairmanship of Mr. Mathar Khanderao Chitnis, B. A., L. L. B., last week, the report for the first quarter of 1901 was read by Mr. Balkrishna Vaman Kharkar, B. A., Secretary to the Society; from which it appears that the total receipts, for the last year amount to Rs. 2,085-11-10 and the expenditure during the quarter amount to Rs. 504-15-0. The total balance in hand at the end of March last amounting to Rs. 2,151-12-0.

Moulvi Mahomed Hasan Makba of Bombay, Vice-President of the Mahomedan Educational Conference, N. D. was here on Sunday last. He examined the boys of the Thana and Kalwa Oordoo Schools and was pleased with the progress the boys made, and praised the school masters, Moonshees Abdool Kadar Dadoo Mian, Abdool Karim and Mr. Ganesh Krishna Dangre, who took great interest in teaching the boys. He has intimated his intention of visiting Thana and Kalwa every month.

Rao Saheb Shivram Gangadhar Mandlik, B. A., L. L. B., Mamlatdar and Second Class Magistrate of Kalyan has been transferred to Thana. Mr. Balkrishna Vishvanath Deo, B. A., clerk in the office of the Collector of Thana has been appointed to act as Mamlatdar at Wada during the absence of the permanent incumbent proceeded on leave.

Four births (one male and three females) and fifteen deaths were registered; and no plague cases occurred in the Municipal District of Thana during the past week. There were four cases and two deaths from plague at Ootan (newly infected) on the Dharavi Island in Salsette during the same period.

Nine third-class passengers from Bombay were found to be suffering from bubonic fever, when removed from the trains at Kalyan during last week. They were detained for treatment under the Special Medical Officers at this station.

Rain during week.—Maximum 83 cents, at Shapoor, minimum 4 cents, at Oomargaon. Price of rice, second sort, in seers per rupee, 3 at Mokhada, in the Northern taluka, 10 at Salsette Southern taluk, 9 at Shapoor inland taluka, 11 at Bassein, Coast taluka and 12 at Kalyan in the Central taluka of the Thana District.

A CUSTOMS officer named Croghan, aged fifty, cut his throat in a desperate manner in a Liverpool bonded warehouse. While performing his duty along with other officers he went into another apartment and fastened the door. An interval having elapsed without his reappearance, the door was forced open, and he was found lying behind some casks with his throat cut, and in a dying condition. It is stated that deceased had been worried lately with overwork owing to Budget clearances.

MAURITIUS.

(Concluded from page 4.)

"Depechez-vous," was the remark of the next female who appeared, the elder having recognised who we were, and

"Un chale, par amour du ciel, car nous n'avons rien," the pitiful supplication of the youngest, who had bobbed in her turn and was more practical-minded.

The discreet private secretary heeded all requests. He did not go near, he hurried, and he brought back the necessary shawls, which were thrown over the shutter and saved these gentle creatures from their terrible position. We saw them running for their lives, draped in the true cloak of charity, nor were they ungrateful. A month later, in their best toggery they appeared at the Governor's reception to thank him "de les avoir tirees d'une situation difficile."

A week after the cyclone had wrought such havoc, and my office was beset with people who had

NOTHING TO CLAIM BUT EVERYTHING TO HOPE.

I was informed by the private secretary that a lady, her husband, and her son, would take no refusal but insisted on seeing the Governor himself.

"What do they want?" I inquired.

"I cannot say, sir; but they will not budge an inch until I have brought them a satisfactory answer and the yard is full of people waiting their turn. Perhaps it would be shorter to see them."

"Perhaps it would," I replied and suiting the action to the words I went down to the private secretary's office, where I found rather a good-looking young woman holding a youngster of fourteen by the hand as if he had been five years old, and demurely standing at some distance from her a miserable-looking individual whom I supposed was the husband. I was about to address him when the lady inquired whether I was the Governor.

"Yes."

"Tres bien," she replied; "it is always better to address oneself to God than to His saints."

"What can I do for you, madame?"

"Please look at my husband."

"I have no time for that. What do you want?

"But please look at him; did you ever see such an idiot, such a "cretin" in your life?

"Really I have nothing to do with this."

"No, but he has."

"How?"

"Why cannot you see that in his helpless state of imbecility he is utterly incapable of assisting his wife or his child in this hour of disaster? I brought him for no other purpose than that you might judge for yourself what a poor creature he is. Now look at my son."

Madame, I said sternly "I have other matters to attend to than to look at the several members of your family and if you do not at once tell me what you want I must leave you."

She was however not to be hurried, and repeated her request that I should look at her son, a thin lanky young cub.

"Nest-ce pas l'image de sa mere?" she said with pride."

Well!"

"Look at the intelligence which beams in his eyes, note the ambition which fills his noble heart to help his mother."

"Very praiseworthy; but what can I do?"

"What can you do? Why everything. Should I be here if I thought you could not? Give the boy that employment in the Government which you could not have refused to his father" (looking at him a disdainful look)" had he been half a man."

"But there is no vacancy."

"Comment! pas de vacance? et tant de morts! Pas de chance!" and she bounced out of the room, followed by the lanky boy and the meek husband. Some weeks later she had managed to get the boy employed by the municipal council of Port Louis. That institution had apparently not been able to resist the eloquent pleadings of this lady with a "cretin" husband.

Going the rounds of the ruined town I came to the Royal College, which was indeed.

A PITIFUL SIGHT.

An annexe had been spared, and I was informed that some people whose house had been entirely destroyed had appropriated this annexe and were busy utilising it as a receptacle for whatever goods they could recover in the debris of their home.

As I walked up to the building I saw a tall grey-haired lady walking up and down the shattered verandah, and apparently intent on a book she held in her feeble hands.

Having saluted her, I asked whether I could be of any assistance to her.

"And pray who are you," she said, "that can render any assistance at a time of so great a visitation?"

"Perhaps," I replied, "it would be more legitimate for you to answer my question, as it was at all events meant kindly."

"I am only a guest of my friends who have lost all they have, and am keeping this temporary abode during their absence, while praying to the Bon Dieu to send me a saviour who shall see me safely back to my native island of Reunion."

"Madame," I said, "I am the Governor."

"Comment! vous etes le Gouverneur! Ah, then you are the saviour I have been praying for, you are the person who can send me back to Reunion. You are the one who can prevent my being a further burden on my friends." Then lifting her eyes to Heaven she exclaimed: "O, mon Dieu, que vous etes bon, meme dans les desastres!"

There was something so fine in this old lady in distress, rejoicing at the prospect of relieving her friends even by her removal and grateful to Heaven for raising her hopes in answer to prayer that I resolved to rescue her.

"Madame what is your name?" I asked.

"Mademoiselle M——: Mademoiselle de M——," with an emphasis on the "de." "Oar je tiens beaucoup a ce petit' de' malgre les ruines qui m 'entourent."

What the ruins had to do with her caring for a noble prefix when giving her name, it is idle to speculate upon, but it was the human weakness coming out, and made her all the more interesting on its account. It is curious that neither centuries nor circumstances nor localities can change the characteristics of the old French nobility even in their Colonial descendants.

Mademoiselle de M—was sent back to Reunion, and I treasure her little stiff note of thanks on her return to that equally hurricane-tossed island.

The language of petitions constitutes in itself a never-ending source of amusement, and a volume of entertaining matter could be easily compiled by any one gifted with the patience of collecting besides acting upon these interesting outbursts of oriental or tropical literary genius. At times pompous, at others humble in the extreme, often incomprehensible, oftener florid, always tragic in statement and comic in the exposition thereof, petitions sometimes appeal direct to one's better sentiments in ratio with their absurdity.

The wife of a Trinidadian labourer, on one occasion finding the increase of her family too rapid, requested my assistance in support of her children.

I must inform you, she pathetically wrote, that "I have been a prey to twins on two occasions, and last month, as the enclosed certificates will show, I was delivered of triplets. Happily one is rather delicate, and I hope I am not offending Heaven by trusting he will return to that celestial abode, as I have no means, as a labourer's wife, of maintaining these blessings without assistance from those who can sympathise with me."

She did not, however, end her petition ended as an Indian coolie did in Mauritius with the extraordinarily humble formula, "and your damnable servant will ever pray."

THE gold boom at Leith has not had a very long life. Whatever the value of the specimen obtained, it is felt to be the first and last of its kind. The treasure hole is no longer visible, and the workmen only smile when the subject is mooted. They are proceeding with their labours, and in due course a hospital and not a gold mine will arise on the site.

A MOMBASA despatch states that the expedition despatched to punish the Ogaden Somalis for the murder of a British Commissioner entered Herudu on April 7 without opposition. One hundred and twenty Sudanese soldiers were posted in the place as a garrison, and the expedition has now returned. One chief surrendered to the British and another was killed. The inhabitants are returning to the villages, and the authority of the Government has been restored.

THE ROYAL VISIT TO AUSTRALIA.

EFFECT ON TRADE.

THE MAKING OF LADIES' COSTUMES.

THE approaching Royal visit, says the "Melbourne Age" of April 22, is bringing grist to the mill of many business people, and naturally the drapers are being inundated with orders. In all festivities the ladies are the central figures, and man the subsidiary element. Without the rich costumes of the women-folk, and the grace and charm of their presence, what would any great function be? Woman is not blind to her importance in this connection. The husband or the father is made to realise that, if he desires to be worthily represented, he must foot the bill and often to the accompaniment of a long-drawn sigh, the cheque book is produced and the family bank account further depleted.

It would be interesting if the value of the locally made costumes which will be worn during the Royal visit could be ascertained. "From ten guineas to thirty guineas each, or an average of say, fifteen guineas all round, said one leading draper yesterday in stating the value of the reception and evening dresses which were being made by his firm. Fortunately, these prices apply only to the high class trade. Not every household could afford such lavish expenditure.

The drapers, however, are not enriching themselves to the extent that they could have hoped. The reason is that, generally sopeaking, only black will be worn. In some instances white will be introduced, but only a little. One business man puts it thus:—"If colors were in fashion, probably a wife would have two colored dresses at, say, £77 each, whereas now she only purchases one good black dress at £10 10. The worst of it is that the black dress lasts such a deuce of a time. A lady will tire of a colored evening dress after she has worn it three or four times. The black dress never seems to get stale." The speaker seemed deeply chagrined that the inherent fickleness of the other sex should not be allowed to find scope on this occasion. As if inviting sympathy, he added—"These black dresses will be dancing round for the next few years. You see what I mean, don't you?" With a desire to be thoroughly honest in the matter, his auditor rejoined, "I prefer black myself. I am a married man." "I speak as a seller," continued the draper. "It all depends on the point of view," concluded the other.

From inquiries made it would appear that the unknown visitor from the country has a very small chance now of having an order accepted by any of the fashionable drapers in the city. "We are run off our feet," said the head of one leading firm. "We have refused a number of orders, but when regular customers come in and insist on their orders being taken, we are obliged to give way. Later on we may find that we can accept another ten or twelve costumes, but at present we are erring on the safe side. Our reputation is at stake, and we must complete every order that we take. Some customers are buying good stuffs and taking them out into the suburbs to be made. There is a great demand for dress makers at the present juncture. I suppose you could not get one for love or money if you were to advertise."

Shopkeepers have great facilities for the study of human nature. We know, said one of them, exactly when a customer has received her invitation for the celebrations. She comes to us immediately, and if she did not get the invitation probably she would not come at all. Quite right, too. What is the use of investing in an expensive dress unless it is to be shown to full advantage?

The rush in the trade is stated to be greater than it is at the Cup season, and, notwithstanding the sombre character of the costumes, it is predicted that the show will be a very rich one, though not so striking, of course, as it would be if colors were worn. The drapers have on hand a vast quantity of colored materials, which are almost unsaleable at present, but it is anticipated that on the departure of the Duke and Duchess colors will come into vogue again. The public mourning should have ended on the 23rd March, says one business man, but out of compliment to the Royal visitors it will be observed during their stay amongst us. There will be no necessity for the public to wear mourning afterwards; in fact, it will be infra dig to do so. I expect a big demand for colored stuffs immediately the Duke and Duchess depart.

The question of the operation of the Shops and Factories Act came incidentally into the conversation, and opinions as to its advantages were divided. One gentleman said that his firm was greatly hampered through being unable to employ the hands more than a certain time after hours. He claimed that the girls were only too willing to work overtime and earn money to cover their expenses during the festivities. The head of another house, however, said that the act was a wise and just one. There was a limit to human edurance; girls could not work day and night. Under the old regime, too, employers would work their hands at night and give them time off after the rush was over.

As to the outlook generally, one draper tersely put it thus:—"We are looking forward to a good time in the rag trade for the next three weeks."

THE IMPORTATION OF AUSTRALIAN HORSES.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Lahore paper writes:—Before leaving Australia the importer has got not a small task before him in collecting the necessary stock, suitable for this market and at such a price as will allow of a fair margin of profit. To do this he is obliged to travel hundreds of miles over the different stations, and some of his horses are purchased as many as 500 and 600miles from the coast. Many of these horses, again, are in poor condition, owing to being turned out on over stocked runs, and the shipper, after purchasing, has very often to take them to his own fattening paddocks where they remain till they are fit for export. It must be remembered also that these horses are young and unbroken, and much risk is attached to shipping and many good horses are lost through accident. They are either railed or driven down to Sydney or Melbourne as the case may be from the interior, which necessitates a good deal of expenditure. It may seem strange to some, but in loading, the horses, all unbroken and wild as they are, are driven loosely into the steamer and to the lower deck and not led or lifted singly. They are then caught and each one fixed in its stall.

Again, the slipper is put to a lot of expense for freight, feet, etc., en route, and frequently loses many valuable animals. As an instance, I may mention that out of the last small shipment to Bombay of 200 head this month by Mr. W., 14 horses died on the voyage. Again, the landing here is frequently attended with loss. The horses are either driven loosely or led from the dock to the stables, and although the police are always in readiness to assist and first class Australian horsemen are in attendance, many break away, and some, maddened with fright, rush into the sea; others are seriously injured. This work has always to be done at night when there is no traffic. Out of the last shipment several horses broke away and one jumped over Hancock bridge at Warl Bunder and was killed.

Sometimes the shipper has to wait for a sale, and until the purchaser turns up he is obliged to feed and stable, which is lessening his profit considerably.

While in the stables the horses get great attention, and it is very interesting to watch the breaking in to saddle and harness. The breaking is done by Australians, and notwithstanding the usage on the steamer and the handling they get in transport and in the stables prior to breaking, it is not an uncommon thing to see a buckjumper in the yard. The stamp of horses mostly imported are those suitable for cavalry remounts and tram and carriage pairs. Occasionally a few race horses are also brought and rarely a pony. Good Arabs for stud are marketable in Australia, and one of the shippers returning this month took an Arab away with him to Victoria. It is at least encouraging to note that Australian horses do well in this climate. There will no doubt in the near future be a great market for Australian and Arab horses in Uganda and Central Africa, but on account of injurious herbs, bad climate and the tse-tse fly at Mombasa and for a considerable distance inland they will have to be entrained immediately on arrival in gauzed carriages till they are through the deadly belt. Good horses are valuable at Nyrobi and from there to the Lake seem to do well if properly fed and cared for; and as settlement increases between Makindu and the Lake, the demand for horses as a means of transport will be augmented and some good business may be done.

TRINCOMALIE NEWS.

THE little monsoon has brust, and there is every sign of our having some showers of rain before the burst of the monsoon proper.

The sailors of H. M. S. 'Highflyer" and "Pomone" were paid on Thursday last, and were granted leave. The same night some of them got into the house of Mr. Chinnappa, (head clerk of the Kachcheri) and created a disturbance. The police were summoned, but were unable to do anything. The refractory seamen are also alleged to have broken open the doors of the "New Found Inn," and helped themselves to some ale. The Captain of H. M. S. "Pamone," who was dining with the A. G. A. that night repaired to the spot in company with the latter, and in the end, with the assistance of father Heimburger, order was restored. It is very desirable that a European sergeant and two European constable should be stationed at Trincomalie.—*Times of Ceyoin.* (May 8).

WITH A BICYCLE IN CENTRAL AFRICA

THE NILE ROUTE TO UGANDA.

MR. J. A. BAILEY has reached London from Mombass, having travelled overland via Uganda and the Upper Nile. Mr. Bailey's journey was undertaken specially with a view to ascertaining the conditions of transport by this route, and the practicability of its adoption as a means of communication between British equatorial Africa and England. For a considerable portion of the way to Gondokoro—in fact, wherever it was possible to do so—Mr. Bailey rode a bicycle ahead of his caravan, and also with it, at about two and a half miles an hour, when necessary to keep with his men. Describing his experiences to a representative of Reuter's Agency, Mr. Bailey said:—

"I left Uganda on January 19.—I had a very fortunate journey, with splendid weather, to Gondokoro. Thence I proceeded to Khartoum, where I arrived within seven weeks of my start from Uganda.

"The importance of this route to our Central African possessions cannot be over estimated. Quite apart from a commercial standpoint the political value of being able to reach these remote regions by an alternative route is very great. The marvellous development which has succeeded the downfall of the Dervishes now makes it possible for anyone to reach the very heart of British Africa in comparative safety and comfort with but two days' sea journey, though the Government is not prepared yet to open this route for general traffic."

Speaking of the situation in the Uganda Protectorate, Mr. Bailey said:—

"Progress is to be noted on all sides. I think the day cannot be far distant when a great trade will be done in rubbers and other products, and no doubt the Government will see their way by-and-bye to offer such inducements to settlers as will tend to open up this fine country to the introduction of capital and a capable, skilled white population.

"At Gondokoro, which is now the frontier station between Uganda and the Soudan, there is a garrison of about a hundred troops. Natives of the Nile district of the Uganda Protectorate have learnt the value of direct communication between themselves and the British officer in charge of a British post, and that they may approach him without an intermediary and without bringing any present with them. The peaceful, quiet administration of such a country and of such tribes is a great achievement, and speaks volumes for British methods of occupation. With the exception of one block of sudd the whole Nile is now clear, and there is a monthly steamer service each way between Gondokoro, the limit of navigation, and Khartoum. Perfect peace and tranquility reigns along the whole of this region, and the valuable and unostentatious work which is being quietly done by British officers along the Nile is truly remarkable."

In conclusion Mr. Bailey said:—

"Though advised by many not to risk a bicycle through such country, I actually found it most useful and a welcome rest from the marching. It was an object of interest to Europeans and natives alike, the latter in many places regarding it as something uncanny, as they had not seen one before. Sometimes natives near their villages would just disappear on its approach, but I always made a point of regaining their confidence. When I camped near them I explained to the chief what the machine really was, and in one case succeeded in getting a naked Bari to ride on it whilst I held him on. The whole village turned out and marvelled at the sight. My track was always the native path of about a foot wide, and, as part of the country is extremely prolific in its growth of grass thorns, it was a remarkable fact that I had only four punctures the whole way."

OPENING UP THE NILE.

SIR WILLIAM GARSTIN'S REPORT.

SIR WILLIAM GARSTIN, Egyptian Under-Secretary of State for Public Works, has just returned to Cairo from a fifty days' journey of inspection up the Nile, which extended to Gondokoro, on the Uganda frontier. South of Gondokoro the Nile is now unnavigable, owing to its exceptional lowness. The main object of Sir William Garstin's journey was to inspect the sudd cutting with a view to deciding what further work should be undertaken, and also to ascertain by measuring the river discharge above and below the sudd the amount of water lost in the marshes.

The sudd has now been removed from the whole of Bahr-el-Gabel except for twenty-three miles. Owing to the early rainfall the clearing of the last portion has been postponed to October, and will be completed by January next. The portions of the river cleared in 1900 by Major Peake are in good order, and there is no visible sign of fresh blocks. Lieutenant Denny, R. N., cleared four blocks at the south end of the swamps this winter with excellent results. When the above-mentioned blocks have been cleared there will be a free navigable channel from Rejaf to Gondurman, a distance of 1,200 miles. The discharges of the White Nile and its affluents prove that 50 per cent. of the water issuing from the equatorial lakes is lost on the immense marshes extending from Bor to Lake No. The loss is not due to the sudd obstacles, but solely to the water filling marshes for a length of 400 miles. Nilometers have been erected at Gondokoro, Tewfikis, and Duem, which will enable a register to be kept of the rise and fall of the White Nile.

The rains on the Upper Nile failed in 1899 and 1900, and the main supply of the White Nile in 1900 was furnished by the Sobat, and to a less extent by the Bahr-el-Gazal. Much scarcity resulted in the Upper Valley, quantities of locusts increasing the distress. The worst has now been tided over, and everything points to an early rainy reason, the rains being more abundant, and also extending further north than during the same period in 1900.

Captain Lyons has made some valuable magnetic observations from Omdurman to Gondokoro.

THE COST OF WAR.

From the day when Achilles fasted three days and nights over the body of Patroclus, slain in the ten years, siege before the stout walls of Troy, have we learned of war's sorrows.

The Duke of Wellington wept like a child when he surveyed the bloody, hard-won field of Waterloo. Methuen, it is said, broke down at the ghastly sight of Magersfontein, and returned to his tent that the men might not witness his grief.

"Who dead is must be buried," says Homer, and, we might add, "who ill is must die."

So thought Private John Smith, living now at 19, South Uxbridge Street-Burton-on-Trent. The "Aurania" steamed out to the Cape on December 27th 1899, with this soldier aboard her, (that was before she steamed back with the gallant C.I.V.'s) and in telling me of his trials, on August 29th, 1900, Private Smith says that that part of his duty was pleasant enough.

"Shortly after Earl Roberts' famous march into Kronstadt, we were stationed between that town and Jacobsdal to guard the line of communication. Towards the end of April I was laid low with that fell disease enteric fever.

There were hundreds of men down with it. It has laid low more men than all the shot and shell that was ever fired by Boer Artillery. For several weeks I was in the fever hospital. My stomach was converted into a manufactory of torturing pains and I grew as weak and helpless as a newborn babe.

"I was for *days unconscious*, but gradually recovered sufficiently to be invalided home."

Yet the suffering of Private Smith was not over. I, went aboard the Hospital Ship "Nineveh" in June," he says, "and shortly afterwards sailed for home. During my short stay in South Africa, I lost over 20lbs. in weight. Nothing that I took relieved the constant vomiting, or increased my strength."

"After" he says "I had been home a few days, my brother who is an engine driver on the Midland Railway—not of *de armoured train*—advised me to try Mother Seigel's Syrup. I got a bottle. I found it was doing me good. The vomiting *ceased*, and I was able to enjoy all kinds of food. My appetite is now enormous."

Altogether I have taken four bottles of Mother Seigel's Syrup, and gladly give you permission to use and publish my statement. This Syrup is a fine tonic and a great medicine for the stomach. I can especially recommend it to *soldiers returning from South Africa* in feeble health.

Wellington knew the bitter cost of war in 1815.

Methuen in 1899 and 1900.

And the hero of this narrative in 1900, too.

His was a personal cost. 'Green vomit, Charles Reade writes, laid her sickly hand on him."

A broken man.—Until the kindly offices of Seigle's Curative Syrup put him on the stepping-stone of first wealth which is health.

AS A SEQUEL to the trial of O. M. Callan at Gibraltar, three years ago, for attempted murder of Hubert Birkin, it will be remembered that Callan was sentenced to a long term of penal servitude. It is reported that he was recently instrumental in saving the life of the chief warder from a murderous attack by some Maltese. As a reward a remission of his sentence has been recommended.

"HAIR PRESERVED AND BEAUTIFIED" by using the only reliable preparation, ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL, which restores the hair, promotes the growth, and strengthens the roots more effectually than anything else. For fair or grey hair use ROWLAND'S GOLDEN MACASSAR OIL, which does not stain or darken the hair or linen. Sold by Stores and Chemists.

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

THERE is still a great deal of mystery in the world, as we are reminded by the approaching performance of the "Diamond Necklace" and the new book on the Junius letters. There have not been many events on which the historian has not been able to throw some light, but history still holds one or two secrets which will never now be wrested from her. Who was the Man in the Iron Mask, is a question which man have asked for two centuries without getting an answer. Who this unhappy prisoner was, what he had done to deserve his humiliation, why it was necessary that his identity should remain a mystery, nobody can tell. He took his meals with the governor of the prison, who never sat down without a loaded pistol ready for each hand. But the pistols were never used. The strange man died in 1703, and though two hundred years have passed nobody has ever been able to say what was his name. It has been said he was a son of Oliver Cromwell, a Duke of Beaufort, the Duke of Monmouth, Pretender, while others have claimed that he was Avedick, the Armenian Patriarch, whose imprisonment was such a scandal in the reign of Louis XIV. But they are all mere guesses.

The Diamond Necklace mystery will never be quite cleared up. Whether Cardinal Rohan was a dupe or an accomplice is one of the astounding puzzles which men will ask for all time. He had been degraded, and Mdme. Lamotte, an adventuress, represented to him that the Queen was anxious to restore him to favour, and that Her Majesty wished to obtain possession of a necklace of rare value. Rohan secured it, understanding that the Queen would pay for it in instalments; and so cleverly was the game played that he was made to believe that he had seen the necklace sent to the Queen by her special messenger, and, most amazing of all, he was also made to believe that he had interviewed the Queen at midnight, the woman he had actually seen being paid to play the part.

Pictures are not the only things which disappear mysteriously. Saturday's football match (April 20) at the Crystal Palace reminds us that the Football Cup was stolen from a shop window in Birmingham one dark night in 1895. Aston Villa had won the cup, which was being exhibited in Birmingham, when it strangely passed from public gaze. It can hardly have been for its intrinsic value that the cup was stolen—at the outside it was not worth more than twenty guineas—and the risk of cutting out a plate-glass window in a main street in the Midland capital, was out of all proportion to the value of the "haul." Probably the cup like its famous companion in mystery, the Gainsborough Duchess will turn up suddenly one of these days, just as the last goal of the "Final" is scored, perhaps.

A burglar at Budapest has just added another to the list of remarkable rides on the railway. The police found him in a coffin. His situation, weird as it was, was at any rate perferable to that of the King's Cross porter who a year or two ago travelled from London to Grantham under an express train. He was attending to the brake when the train moved, and all his shouts were in vain. He knew that the train would not stop until it had reached Grantham, and his feelings may be better imagined than described. They must have been something akin to those of a condemned man who knows that he will draw his last breath in five minutes. For two hours the man held on to the brake tube, shouting at the top of his voice as the train dashed through the stations. The noise of the train, however, deadened his shouts, and it was not until the train stopped at Grantham and the man crawled out on to the plat

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

THE "telegraphone" of Herr Poulsen, the Danish telegraph engineer, is now in London, and may be seen at work in Angel Court, Throgmorten-street. This is an instrument for recording telephone messages, or music, and other sounds, as the phonograph records them, for reproduction later on. In the phonograph, however, the vibrations of sound imprint themselves on a yielding surface, generally of wax. In the telegraphone they induce variations of magnetism in a steel wire.

This is done by connecting a microphone, or telephone transmitter, in circuit with a battery and a tiny electro-magnet of peculiar shape, having a steel wire travelling past its pole. On speaking to the microphone the sound is translated into electrical vibrations in the circuit, and these induce corresponding variations of magnetism in the wire. By a reversal of the process the magnetism of the wire can induce corresponding electrical waves in the circuit, and these in a telephone reproduce the original speech. We spoke a part of the soliloquy, "To be or not to be" into the telegraphone, and found it reproduced with marvellous perfection. The telegraphone, has a great advantage over the phonograph in making the record by magnetic induction, which does not impede the action of the recording parts. There is a disposition among practical men to continue in the way of routine, and regard such a novelty with disfavour, calling it a toy as long as they conveniently can. Bell's telephone was a mere toy to such-like wiseacres who cannot, or will not, see the men in the child. It appears to us that the telegraphone is a practical instrument, not a plaything, and that sooner or later it will come into use. Probably the Americans will not be the slowest to adopt it.

The Kress aeroplane, or "dragon flyer," which the German Emperor has encouraged with a gift of £208, may be described as an ice-boat with two keels and a long stern. The keels act as runners when the machine travels over ice or snow. The vessel, however, will also skim over water. It is propelled by a benzine motor driving two aerial or sail screws. The aeroplane consists of three kites or arched sails, one being mounted rather above the other two. The steering is done by horizontal and vertical rudders. Herr Kress has only tried his invention on the water as yet, but hopes to attempt the air soon.

M. Guenault has devised an "adapter" which transforms the ordinary folding-pocket "Kodak" into a camera suitable for plates, as distinguished from pellicules. Full particulars can be had of the inventor, 22, Rue de Strasbourg, Nantes, but we may add that it can be applied to the popular pocket Kodak very easily, and renders it still more serviceable.

The Marquis of Antonio de Gregorio having sent to M. Stanislaus Meunier specimens of the residue of the red rain which fell in Sicily, he finds that it consists of a fine glassy dust, which under the microscope appears to be grains of quartz and sea salt or gypsum. It also contains diatoms and other minute organisms and is evidently from the Sahara.

M. Chavilier has discovered shells in the bricks of Timbuctoo, which belong to the species Marginella and Columbella, found to-day on the coast of Senegambia. The inference is that the Niger formerly flowed into an interior sea by way of Lake Debou.

"Volapuk" has not been successful as a universal language, and Dr. Zamenstof, of Warsaw, has introduced another called "Esperanto which is not spoken by 50,000 persons of different nationalies. It was recently brought before the Academie des Sciences, Paris by General Sebert with an appreciation of its advantages by Professor Meray, of Dijon.

According to MM. De Lamarliere and Mahcu in a paper to the Academie des Sciences, Paris, cave mosses are of the same species as those growing in the light but altered in character. They can grow in total darkness.

In a paper to the Academy of Science, St. Louis U. S., Dr. Amos Sawyey described human remains of a prehistoric race found near Hillsboro Illinois. The graves were encased with rough slabs of limestone and one contained six skeletons which had evidently been placed in them after the flesh was removed.

The region of Cliff-Dwellers in New Mexico is likely to be set aside as a 'national park." The nearest railway station is Espanola, on the Rio Grande line.

The United States Congress is considering the establishment of a psychological laboratory for studying by exact methods the criminal pauper, and other defective classes of the population.

Professor Baldwin has again come to London to superintend the publication of the second volume of the "Dictionary of Philosophy and Psychology," issued by the Oxford Press, and to arrange for its translation into foreign languages.

The American Consul at Rouen expects that France will become a fine field for ice-making and refrigerating machinery, as well as electric fans. Rouen, with 150,000 inhabitants, has no ice plant.

It is commonly supposed that great men draw their genius from their mothers, but of 902 great geniuses produced in the British Isles during fifteen centuries Mr. Havelock Ellis finds that in 123 cases the father showed ability, and only in 65 cases the mother either showed it herself or was closely related to some very able person. At least 20 per cent. of the 902 may be said to have inherited their ability from their fathers or mothers. It is probably rather by their moral and religious influence in other words, through character, that mothers contribute to the eminence of their sons. It is curious that over per cent. of the 902 fathers were idle, drunken, no'er-do-wells. Another remarkable fact brought by Mr. Ellis is that genius-producing families tend to be abnormally large (over six), and show a larger proportion, of the same sex as that to which the genius belongs. Moreover, the elder and younger are more likely to be geniuses than the intermediate children. Genius is more likely to come from fathers of mature age, that is over, not under, 34, and they often occur with elderly fathers.

The Japanese are going to build their own men-of-war in future, and the Government is projecting extensive shipyards for the purpose.

We have in our laboratory at the time of writing, says the Lancet, some specimens of high-class confectionary, said to be of French make, which all contain a liberal sprinkling of glass splinters. When the sweet is dissolved in warm water the splinters tumble to the bottom of the fluid into a miniature heap of broken glass. The splinters present both sharp points and sharp edges which are eminently calculated to cause an injury to the walls of the digestive canal. It is difficult to imagine a more powerful mechanical irritant than jags of glass which might easily cause laceration and hæmorrhage, not to mention other disturbances such as are set up by foreign bodies less jagged than glass in the alimentary canal. On analysis we obtained silica, lime, soda, and a little lead, which are the constituents of common glass. From their appearance on the sweets the flakes might easily be taken for gelatin or mica. It is said that the practice of employing glass in this way for decorating confectionery is extensively resorted to especially by French makers. The sale of such sweets should render the seller liable to heavy penalties or better to incarceration, for broken glass may act exactly as an irritant poison and is most injurious to health.

The Cinematograph for the Blind is a machine which passes under the fingers of the blind a series of reliefs representing the same object in different positions—the branch of a tree, a bird, or any other object. The blind person has the illusion of moving scenes just as photographs passing over a luminous screen lend the illusion to those with sight. Dr. Dussaud, of the psychological institute, of Paris, has also arranged an electric vibrator for the use of the deaf who are incurable. This gives them the notion of musical rhythm. For those not entirely deaf he has invented a "gradual amplifier of sounds," which supplements the organs of hearing and in some instances improves them. The doctor gave a number of statistics already furnished by him to the Academy of Medicine and the Society of Biology, showing that these methods had been applied during the last four years to more than three hundred patients affected either with blindness or deafness, and that in most cases the results obtained had been extremely satisfactory.

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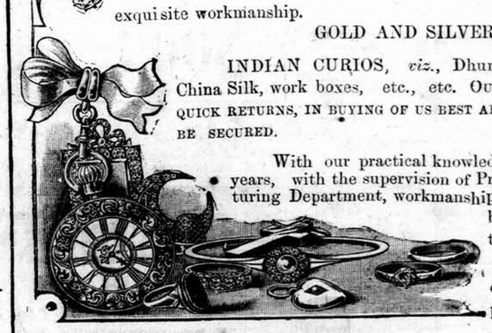

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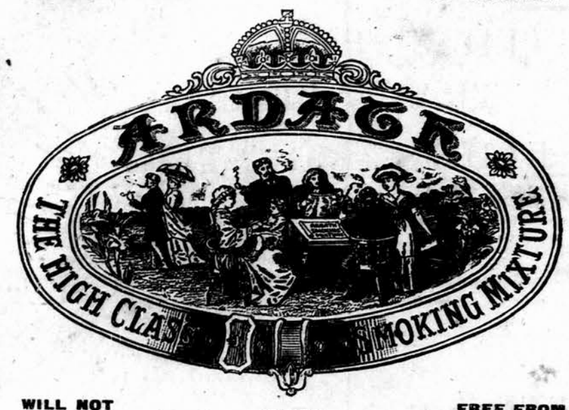

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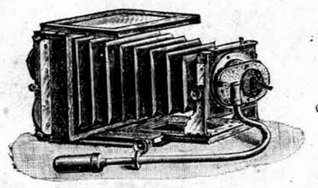

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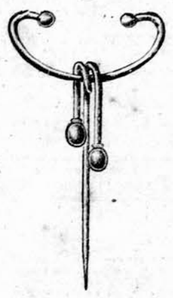

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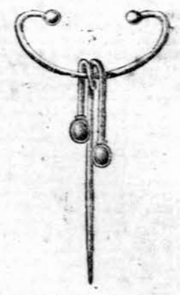

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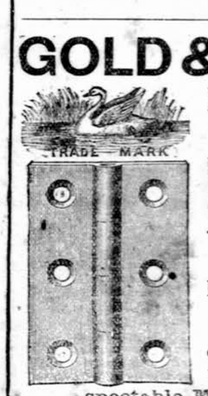

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